The New-York Times.

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Gen. Geo. McCook Nominated for Governor.

Official Monthly Statement of the Public Debt.

HAYTI.

The Financial Chaos—A Pet Scheme Urged by Every Senator—The Hornet Still Watched.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, May 30, via HAVANA, June 1.—The Legislature is discussing the troubled financial condition of the country. Every Senator has a pet measure for its improvement, and plans to exchange the old currency for the new. Government is to contract for a loan to establish a national bank. Logwood is abundant. The arrivals of coffee are insignificant. The anniversary of the birthday of Queen VICTORIA and of King AMADEUS were celebrated with great pomp. The *Hornet* continues to be closely watched by a Spanish war vessel. Her new Captain has arrived from New-York with new boiler and machinery. Her repairs are continuing to be made actively and silently. The Spaniards made an unsuccessful attept to purchase or capture the *Hornet*.

ASIA.

The Afghanistan War — Treachery at Herat.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Bombay to the effect that Herat, Afghanistan, fell into the hands of YAKOOB KHAN through treachery, and that the Governor was killed in battle.

THE DEMOCRATIC QUANDARY.

Action of the Tennessee State Committee and Press—A Desperate Effort to be Harmonious.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1.—The Democratic State Executive Committee met today and adopted resolutions declaring their acceptance in good faith of the issues of the war, with all the late amendments to the Constitution, and their acquiescence in them as the supreme law of the land, and also declaring their approval of the late Democratic Congressional address. At a meeting of the editors of the Democratic Press of the State, in this city, this afternoon, the action of the Committee was unanimously approved and indorsed.

Meeting of the Ohio State Covention at Columbus—Nomination of Gen. George McCook for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10½ o'clock this morning. The attendance is large. JOHN T. MCKINNEY was elected temporary Chairman. The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: First District, Wm. M. Ramsey; Second District, M. W. Oliver; Third District, C. L. Vallandigham; Fourth District, Charles Hawkins; Fifth District, O. N. Lamison; Sixth District, C. A. White; Seventh District, J. E. Wright, Eighth District; H. D. Langfeet; Ninth District, G. F. Dickinson; Tenth District, T. H. Hurd; Eleventh District, George A. Allen; Twelfth District, A. Mayo; Thirteenth District, George W. Morgan; Fourteenth District, D. S. Uhl; Fifteenth District, W. R. Golden; Sixteenth District, J. M. Estep; Seventeenth District, D. Woxley; Eighteenth District, W. W. Armstrong; Nineteenth District, J. H. Odell. A resolution instructing the Committee on Resolutions not to consider the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in its deliberations was tabled. The Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, a permanent organization was effected with GEO. H. PENDLETON as Chairman, and one Vice-President for each Congressional District. After the reports of the several Committees, Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN submitted the following resolutions as the report of seventeen out of the nineteen members of the Committee on Resolutions, and moved for their adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That, denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution recently declared adopted, and consider the same as no longer political issues before the country.

2. We demand that the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, be rigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent, and no more, to have abridged the reserved right of the States; and that, as thus construed, the Democratic Party pledges itself to a full, faithful, and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition.

3. That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government; that we shall always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local Government for State and local purposes, and the General Government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization or consolidation of power in the hand of the General Government, and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that Government.

4. That we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, the legislative, executive, and judicial, condemning all encroachments by the one upon the functions of the other.

5. While the fundamental law as expressed in the Constitution is necessarily paramount until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is in its nature and purpose temporary, and subject to change, modification or repeal at the will of the majority of the people, as expressed through the law-making power, and that the pretense of any act of Congress not executed or spent, or any legislative policy of party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people of themselves and through their representatives, at each successive election and in each successive Congress, to judge what legislation is necessary, proper or appropriate to carry into execution or enforce the central powers, rights and duties of the Federal Government.

6. That as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth Amendment, we demand now of Congress universal amnesty.

7. That while we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, or to disturb peace in the South or elsewhere, and demand of all good citizens their utmost influence to put all such down, we also denounce the act commonly called the Bayonet bill, recently passed by Congress, and the more recent act commonly called the Kuklux bill, extending by its terms to every State, and enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all power in the hands of the General Government, and to establish a military despotism, and thus to perpetuate the present Administration, without regard to the will of the people, and as not only inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal Government, and as revolutionary and dangerous in their character, but are in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

8. That, holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation, or the acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President GRANT to acquire San Domingo as a job, and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended.

9. That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to the protective theory so-called.

10. That profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the Federal Government, sacrifice the interests of labor and aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, are a wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in public lands which have been made gifts to railroad and other monopolists paying more than $20,000,000 premium during the administration of President GRANT in Government bonds payable at par; maintenance at an annual cost to the people of nearly $30,000,000; and an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

11. That we are in favor of strict economy; of a large reduction in expenditures of the Federal and State Governments; of the collection of internal revenue by the State authorities, thereby returning to honest labor myriads of tax-gatherers, who afflict our land, eat up its substance; and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

12. That while we reject repudiation, we equally reject the proposition to pay the bondholders more than the contract with them demands; that if bondholders have rights so have tax-payers, and we insist upon justice being done to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the Government; that where he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks unless the contract otherwise provides, and where he loaned gold he should be paid in gold; that to guard against a too great expansion greenbacks should be made convertible into three per cent. bonds at the option of noteholders, said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payments is to make customs dues payable in legal-tender currency, whether paper money or gold; that such policy would secure uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government.

13. That with the watch-word of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them as to our brothers and countrymen to aid us to obtain relief from grievous abuses, which wring and oppress every one, except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

14. Upon the State issues we resolve that we are in favor of calling a Convention as provided for by article 16, section 1, of the State Constitution.

VALLANDIGHAM, who stood on MORGAN'S side during the reading of the resolutions, seconded the motion for their adoption. FRANK H. HURD, on behalf of the other two members of the Committee, moved to strike out the first two resolutions of the majority report and insert the following instead:

That the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, having been made parts of the Constitution by violence and fraud, are revolutionary and void.

The motion was lost—yeas 169, nays 296. The majority report was then adopted—yeas 365, nays 139. On the second ballot GEORGE W. MCCOOK was nominated for Governor, and F. HUNT for Lieutenant-Governor.

Midnight.—The Convention is still in session. The balance of the ticket has been nominated, except two officers.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During the Month of May, $4,439,358 33—The Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following statement of the public debt has just been published:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,671,344,050 00
Bonds at five per cent	222,784,700 00
Principal	$1,894,128,750 00
Interest	39,992,617 65
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	34,445,000 00
Principal	$49,123,000 00
Interest	359,772 20
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,999,002 26
Interest	307,128 69
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,096,800 50
National currency	46,574,765 20
Coin certificates	17,145,400 00
Principal	$412,816,965 70
Unclaimed interest	12,912 13
Total debt	$2,359,067,717 96
Interest	38,672,430 67
Total	$2,347,740,148 63
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$89,744,375 66
Currency	8,861,588 16
Total	$98,605,963 82
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1871	$2,299,134,184 81
May 1, 1871	2,303,573,543 14
Decrease of Debt.	
During the past month	$4,439,358 33
Since March 1, 1871	21,574,662 11
From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 09

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies shows the totals as follows:

Principal outstanding	$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	10,753,910 45
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,876,716 93
Balance of interest paid by the United States	7,877,193 52

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department which have been canceled and destroyed:

Principal of the bonds	$206,806,750 00
Amount paid in currency	232,426,204 23
Currency value of interest accrued bonds bought flat	3,084,892 09
Net cost in currency	232,395,355 31
Net cost estimated in gold	192,159,092 94

Average premium on the total purchases to date, in currency, $12 09.

Average cost in gold of total purchases to date, $92 92.

The public bonded debt has been reduced by the amount of these bonds, which have ceased to bear interest and have been canceled and destroyed. There have also been paid in coin and canceled and destroyed other bonds, to the amount of $6,966,000, which matured Jan. 1, 1871.

THE TURF.

Baltimore Races.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—The trotting which was postponed from yesterday on account of the rain took place today. The track was in fine condition, and the attendance large.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $1,000; for horses that never beat 2:33, best three in five, to harness; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.

SUMMARY.

Hickory Jack	1	2	1	1
Andalusia	2	1	3	2
Fanny Fern	3	3	2	3

Time—2:34, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:33.

SECOND RACE.—Special purse $3,500, best three in five, to harness; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.

SUMMARY.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
American Girl	2	3	2
Lucy	3	2	3

Time—2:21, 2:23, 2:22.

Both races are pronounced among the finest, most exciting and well-contested ever witnessed. In the second race, first heat, *Goldsmith Maid* came in the winner, leading *American Girl* half a length, with *Lucy* close up, and in the last heat about one and a half lengths. During the third heat *Goldsmith Maid* never broke her trot or made a skip.

Massacre of a Ship's Crew by the Indians at the Straits of Magellan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—JOSEPH LERRITZ, a seaman of the British steam-tug *Princess Louisa*, wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, has arrived here on a sailing vessel. He reports all the rest of the crew killed or made prisoners.

Annual Meeting of the American Congregational Union.

BOSTON, June 1.—The American Congregational Union held its annual meeting in Mount Vernon Church today. Hon. EMERY WASHBURN presided, and Rev. Dr. WEBB conducted the devotional exercises. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts were $50,000; and the expenditures, (including balance from last year,) $52,500, which had been paid to sixty-four churches, to aid them in building. Since the Society was organized, 700 churches had been aided to the amount of $375,000, the entire cost of such churches having been $2,500,000.

Terrible Disaster at Sea—Eight Lives Lost.

The steam-ship *Hansa*, Capt. E. BRECKENSTEIN, which arrived at this port yesterday from Bremen, reports that on the 31st of May, at 2½ A. M., when about 300 miles outside of Sandy Hook, she ran into a Norwegian bark, the *Rhea*, Capt. ANDERSON, bound from Rotterdam to New-York. The morning was very dark, and a thick fog rendered it impossible for the lookout on the steamer to see the bark until it was too late to alter the course of the vessel. The bark sunk in a few moments after she was struck, carrying down with her the Captain and seven of the crew. The two mates and five seamen were, however, rescued by the steamer, and brought into this port. The *Hansa* is now lying at the Quarantine.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, June 1, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.02	73	....	Calm.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.18	69	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.10	58	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.95	72	E.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.11	79	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.24	63	S.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Chicago	29.98	80	N. E.	Light.	Thr't'ng.
Cincinnati	30.02	76	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.02	74	S.	Light.	Clear.
Corinne	29.56	56	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit, Mich	29.96	77	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.95	77	....	Calm.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.04	69	....	Calm.	Foggy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.97	76	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.94	78	....	Calm.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.98	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Mobile, Ala	29.96	75	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
M. Washington	30.23	49	S. W.	Brisk.	Thr'tn'g.
Nashville	30.04	74	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	30.15	55	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-Orleans	29.91	77	E.	Light	Fair.
New-York	30.15	64	S.	Light.	Foggy.
Norfolk	30.17	67	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.91	69	....	Calm.	Fair.
Oswego	29.97	64	....	Calm.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.16	68	S.	......	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.10	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me	30.04	57	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.98	70	S.	Light.	Fair.
San Francisco	29.89	51	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga	30.06	75	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	29.95	83	....	Calm.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.97	74	E.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	30.15	67	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	30.14	75	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Burlington	30.19	72	....	Calm.	Fair.
Lynchburg	30.08	72	....	......	Cloudy.
Cape May	30.18	65	S.	Gentle.	Foggy.
Grand Haven	29.93	78	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Davenport	29.98	76	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	29.95	78	....	Calm.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.84	73	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

For the first time since the establishment by the Signal Office of their eight new stations, reports were received at 6 o'clock last evening from the entire forty-eight stations. The Signal Office expresses its thanks to the Western Union Telegraph office for its promptness in sending the weather reports on the regular time.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 1—7½ P. M.—The barometer has again fallen somewhat on the Pacific coast, and has risen at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Missouri Valley. It has fallen decidedly from the Mississippi to Southern Florida, and is rising from South Carolina to Maine. The temperature has risen from Pennsylvania eastward, but elsewhere remains sensibly the same as on Wednesday, excepting a heavy fall at Key West, where heavy rain has fallen. Rain fell very generally during the night from Georgia to Massachusetts, followed today by clearing up weather. Cloudy and threatening is at present reported from Southern Missouri, and probably also prevails in Georgia and Florida. Pleasant weather has prevailed on the Lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that partially cloudy and pleasant weather will be experienced on Friday from Missouri to Virginia, and northward. It is probable that rain and high winds will prevail in the Gulf, west of Florida, during the night.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	66	67	73	74	69
Stand of barometer in inch	29.82	..	29.87	..	29.86

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 72.

THE CODE AMENDMENTS.

Statement by Senator Wood, of the Conference Committee—The Objectionable Sections Never Adopted or Considered by Them.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 1.

The note from Senator WOOD, which we append, fully corroborates the published accounts of the secret and iniquitous origin of the Code Amendment bill. In the essential fact that the objectionable sections were interpolated into the act surreptitiously, Mr. WOOD is sustained by Senator MURPHY, the distinguished Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and by every other competent authority. No member of the Conference Committee has asserted that the odious provisions of the bill were considered and adopted by that Committee; hence, even without Mr. WOOD'S positive proof that they were not so considered, the evidence would be conclusive. But the authoritative statement of the Chairman of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate must silence even those who are disposed to cavil.

GENESEO, N. Y., May 29, 1871.

To the Editor of the Democrat & Chronicle:

None of the objectionable sections of the proposed amendments to the Code were seen by me, until they became public, after the adjournment of the Legislature, *nor were any such amendments ever proposed, disclosed or suggested to the Committee by anybody.* The Conference Committee, of which I was a member, *never agreed to any such report as now appears over the signatures of its members;* the amendments were not to my knowledge or belief "laid within the folds of the bill when TWEED made his motion." True, I did not examine the report after it came back from the House to the Senate for concurrence, but several Senators did, and among others Senators HARDENBURG and KENNEDY. Senator KENNEDY examined it for some time, and, as I thought, looked over the entire report. The clerk read the report and bill before they were voted upon, or so much as he saw fit to read. It is well known to everybody acquainted with the course of legislation that the clerk does not read a bill through on its third reading; in a majority of cases only the first and last sections. This has been the practice for years. The statement in the *Argus* that "The clerk (Mr. CALKINS) commenced reading the report, when Senator WOOD interrupted the reading, and stated that the amendments were all satisfactory; that there were no objections to any of them; that the reading was superfluous, and he moved the suspension of the reading," is not in accordance with my recollection of what occurred. I am quite positive I made no such motion. What did occur, as I remember it, was this; Senator BOWEN inquired whether there were any important changes proposed by the committee. I answered, and *answered truthfully, that there were none;* that he had seen them all, except an amendment to section 132, which the committee had reported, and which I thought was right, and I added, (as I remember distinctly,) that a certain amendment proposed by the House, which he and I were opposed to, had been unanimously stricken out by the Conference Committee. And yet that very section appears in the report as having been adopted, and other sections which were agreed upon do not appear at all. I affirm positively "that the obnoxious sections were neither offered, considered nor adopted in the Conference Committee," nor was any proposition to insert such sections suggested or alluded to. The report of the Conference Committee was drawn by one of its members appointed on the part of the House. It was brought to me in a somewhat chaotic condition, the several amendments being on separate pieces of paper, and each affixed to the original bill as "riders." I signed it when we were in a hurry, and according to my recollecton when I was engaged in another confrence committee on another bill. I did not read the report. Had no time to do so; but supposed and believed it was the report agreed to by the Conference Committee. It was acted upon and adopted by the House first, when it was sent to the Senate and concurred in. I was profoundly astonished to find, when the provisions of this bill became public, that it contained the obnoxious provisions in question. Perhaps I am not entirely blameless for not reading the report of the Conference Committee before I signed it, but in legislation, especially during the haste and confusion of the closing hours of the session, it is usual and often necessary to rely on the honor and integrity of our associates and fellow-members.

The foregoing is a correct statement of my connection with "the obnoxious sections of the Code amendments." I am as innocent of any attempt to fasten these opprobrious measures upon the people of this State under the form of a legislative enactment as any Republican Senator or member of the Assembly whom the journals of the two Houses falsely show to have voted for them. The proof is incontrovertible that *not one of us knew, or had any reason to suspect, that an attempt would be made to interpolate such a law in the statute book.*

Respectfully yours, JAMES WOOD.

WASHINGTON.

The New-York Central Railroad Tax Question.

Ingenious Proposition of Mr. Augustus Schell—Mayor Emory Spoils a Little Game—The Kuklux Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—AUGUSTUS SCHELL has been busy here today in the interest of the New-York Central Railroad, to which the payment of Government Taxes seems a dead loss. The first effort of the road is to obtain an appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to get an opinion from the Attorney-General, but, unfortunately, for the road, the law makes no provision for an appeal of this kind, and though the reply to the road is not made, it cannot fail to deny this request. The collection has been ordered immediately, and the end sought in endeavoring to obtain this appeal is doubtless nothing but delay. The road proposes to sue the Collector for the recovery of the tax, and expects, whatever the delays, to find this its only recourse at last. Failing in securing an appeal to the Secretary, the next concession asked is that the Company, instead of paying the tax absolutely, may place in the hands of the Collector interest-bearing bonds for the amount of the tax to be held by him as collateral security till the decision of the Court is announced. The object of this request is plain enough. One million one hundred thousand eight hundred dollars, the amount of the tax, accumulates interest rapidly. If the bonds are held by the Collector, when the decision of the Court is made, if in favor of the Government, the original amount of the assessment goes to the Treasury only, while the interest accrued will fall to the road. The more likely the decision to be in favor of the Government the greater the advantage to the road of delay, as the interest accrues at the rate of about $70,000 annually, while the decision is delayed, and ceases as soon as it is rendered. On the other hand, if the Court should decide in favor of the Road its bonds, interest and all, would be returned, and it would have lost nothing, while if the tax was now paid in money and recovered at some future time, the interest would be lost to the road. It is not known what answer will be made to this proposal, or what other ingenius proposals Mr. SCHELL has in reserve to bring up when this may have been defeated. The Company professes to be able to prove before the Court that part of the earnings on which the tax was assessed had accrued before the law took effect, but this would only cause a reduction of the amount of the assessment, even if proved.

THE CENSUS MARSHALS OF 1860.

The payment of Assistant Marshals who took the Census of 1860 in the Southern States, for which an appropriation was made, was placed in the charge of the Census Office. But claimants are obliged to present proofs of loyalty satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. There are several claims of persons who were in the Confederate army, but who profess to have joined it under duress on account of the existence of the Confederate Conscription laws. The Superintendent of the Census decides that in order to show that a person acted under duress, so as to escape the penalty due his action, it must be proved that he was actually arrested by military force and taken to headquarters, otherwise, he says, an insurrectionary government could protect all its citizens from punishment by simply passing conscription laws. This decision is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and two or three applications for pay have been decided in accordance with it. The Southern Claims Commission has the same question before it, but a ruling has not been made.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT DEFUNCT.

The expiration of the municipal Government of Washington, yesterday, or rather this morning, was the occasion of an amusing incident. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen have clung to official existence with a zeal worthy of a better cause, having met nearly every night of late and used up a great deal of the people's money in paying a multitude of claims. But last night they gave up the ghost, both Boards having adjourned *sine die* and vacated their chambers, the Governors Private Secretary was sent at the dead hour of midnight to seize the City Hall in the name of the Territorial Government. This was duly done and the young sovereignty was safe. But Mayor EMERY arose this morning as bland as usual, apparently unconscious of the fact that he was *functus officio*, and at the decent hour of 10 o'clock he sent a polite note to the Governor, informing him that he was now ready to surrender the City Hall and the city archives, being in blissful ignorance of the fact that possession, *vi et armis*, had been taken nearly twelve hours before. Mayor EMERY is too slow for the new Government, but he was too fast for the Tammany jobs that came down here in the shape of water meters, and which were greased through the Councils, to be caught by a very sensible veto from the Mayor.

ENFORCING THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Kuklux bill will be thoroughly enforced by the War Department. An order has been issued to the commanders in the South to respond to the requests of civil officers to protect them in the discharge of official duty, and the internal revenue officers will apply directly to the Department Commanders for assistance, instead of to the Revenue Office here. Today, the Secretary, in response to the request of a United States Marshal, telegraphed an order for the movement of troops, but all other circumstances and information is kept secret, in order to insure the success of the movement.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BELKNAP will remain in the city during the Summer, except when called away by the business of his Department. Senator SCHURZ left here for Missouri today.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

The reduction of the army being in progress according to law, the War Department is literally besieged with applications for discharges, receiving many more applications than the number of discharges that will be made. The Department, instead of considering these requests, is striving to make the reduction required from the number of those who have proved of least value to the service. The reduction to 30,000 men will be completed this month, and after July 1 no further discharges will be made. The army will then be in a highly efficient condition, all but 2,000 or 3,000 of the entire army being fit for constant service.

THE NEW BONDS.

The first of the new bonds which the Treasury Department will send to Europe will be carried by Judge RICHARDSON when he goes. The only way in which any bonds could have found their way to Europe is through the dealers in New-York.

CAPT. HALL'S POLAR VOYAGE.

Capt. HALL, previous to leaving here, will place in the Navy Department a paper in the nature of a report upon the course he intends to follow in his Arctic explorations. He will also designate an officer to be in charge of the vessel when he is absent from her, which officer, under such circumstances, will be responsible to the Government for the safety of the ship.

BOWEN'S BIGAMY CASE.

The result of the evidence given in the Bowen bigamy case, today, by the witnesses from New-York, is to establish pretty conclusively that the record produced from the New-York County Clerk's office is a forgery. Justice OLIN decided early in the day that the record was open to attack, and young HARRINGTON, Assistant District-Attorney, made it hot for the eminent counsel on the other side, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, R. T. MERRICK and others. E. M. PLUMB, Clerk of Records in the County Clerk's office, New-York, testified to the record of equity cases in his possession; read the entry in the case of CHRIS. C. BOWEN *vs.* FRANCES BOWEN, dated May 11, 1865; petition filed Jan. 11; June 2, decree made. He also found the name of BOWEN *vs.* BOWEN in the index. The case was not indexed in order, for the original index had been lost, and this was made hurriedly. He had made a casual search for the original papers, but did not find them. He certified to the record, and compared it with a certified copy of the original. On further questioning, he testified that the accompanying papers, to which he also certified, were not compared with any other papers. A lawyer, whose name he did not know, brought the papers to him. DAVID N. COOPER, sworn as an expert, testified that there was an erasure, under the words "CHRIS. C." and "FRANCES" and "S. B. CUSHING," the attorney, and under the first he saw indications of ink by the glass; could not say there was any difference in the handwriting of CHRIS. C. and BOWEN. In cross-examination, he said on page 344 there was an erasure, but no attempt to conceal. Witness found several other erasures. Mr. GEO. D. SICKLES, father of Gen. SICKLES, was sworn. Witness has been a lawyer in New-York for forty years; Mr. CUSHING was connected with him from 1856 to 1859; they kept a record of their cases; never saw Mr. BOWEN in his office; witness was in his office every day in January, 1863. ANSON HERRICK, publisher of the New-York *Atlas*, sworn. Witness produced files of the *Atlas*, and under date 14th of January, 1865, found no such advertisement as a notice of C. C. BOWEN to FRANCES BOWEN. Mr. HARRINGTON read what purported to be Mr. HERRICK'S affidavit as to the publication of the notice, and Mr. HERRICK said he never made such an affidavit. He usually made such affidavits as proprietor of the *Atlas*, and not as chief clerk. Witness never published such advertisements in the supplement, which contained only corporation notices. SYDNEY S. WOOD testified that he was connected with the New-York daily *Transcript*, and produced files; found no notice in the case of Bowen *vs.* Bowen in the paper. On cross-examination witness testified that as foreman he would have seen the notice twice if it had been in the *Transcript*; it was not in the paper on the day mentioned nor during the year. R. C. BEAMISH testified that he was deputy Clerk of Chambers in New-York; was referee in May, 1865; no such case as C. C. BOWEN *vs.* FRANCES BOWEN was referred to him in that month, nor was there any such case on Judge BARNARD'S docket. On cross-examination he stated that only about half of Judge BARNARD'S cases reach him. Sometimes the reference to a referee is not heard by him. Mr. HARRINGTON read the affidavits of ALLEN C. ANDERSON and HENRY S. WILLS in the case of BOWEN *vs.* BOWEN, and witness said he did not recollect of taking their affidavits, nor did he recollect ever seeing BOWEN or taking his affidavit. Mr. BOWEN and his counsel retired, with the permission of the Court, for consultation. On returning into Court Mr. RIDDLE recalled Mr. PLUMB, and handed him a record of the Court of New-York, which Mr. HARRINGTON objected to being received. The Court decided to receive it. It was a copy of a decree issued some months ago. Mr. PLUMB testified that he issued the exemplification attached to it, but did not know the contents of it. He said the copy of the decree had been certified to by a clerk of fifteen years' standing in the office of the Court. After certifying to it he handed it back to the person who brought it to him, and whom he did not know. This was on the 29th of May, last Monday. Mrs. PETTIGRU KING BOWEN was called to the stand. Mr. HARRINGTON objected to her testifying. Mrs. BOWEN asked the Court if she could take her husband and go home. Mr. HARRINGTON withdrew his objection. Mr. RIDDLE asked if the counsel objected to her on the ground that she was C. C. BOWEN'S lawful wife. Judge OLIN said he did not understand on what theory or why this woman could testify. He would permit her to testify, however. Mrs. BOWEN testified that she had enclosed $5 to the Clerk of the Court for the paper in question, and she got it to satisfy herself. The testimony on both sides was closed today, and the case will go to the jury to-morrow. Another disagreement is looked for.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments:

George W. Wood, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Texas; Selah Waters, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Tennessee, and Alexander H. Wallace, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Texas.

ENFORCING THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent the following circular to the Supervisors in the Southern States:

"In accordance with the recent proclamation of the President, the Secretary of War has issued orders to the commanding officers in the various departments, directing them to co-operate with the civil officers in the enforcement of the laws, upon application of the latter officers for such assistance. Whenever, therefore, the aid of troops is necessary in your district, you will apply for the force required, directed to the commander of the department in which the troops are to be used, reporting your action to this office and the circumstances upon which it is based."

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

The Subcommittee of the Kuklux Congressional Committee held a meeting today at the Capitol. Present, Senators SCOTT, POOL and BLAIR, and Representatives COBURN, STEVENSON and VAN TRUMP. The absentees were Representatives POLAND and BECK. Several responses were received from Southern States, in compliance with a circular of the Committee, giving their financial condition. The Subcommittee will commence the examination of witnesses to-morrow. Among those summoned is Judge JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina. It is the intention to obtain only a general view of the condition of the South, particularly since the passage of the Kuklux law, and to make a report to the full Committee, to meet here Sept. 20, which will then determine whether the Subcommittee shall be sent to particular localities to take testimony.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

An interesting case was today decided in the United States Court of Claims. LOUISA MEDWAY, an English woman sojourning in North Carolina during the rebellion, not only devoted her time and service, but furnished supplies to the Union troops, relieving them with the utmost liberality. Her cotton was seized and sold, and she petitioned to the Court for the recovery of the proceeds of the sale, but during the latter part of the war she wrote President JEFFERSON DAVIS a letter, in which she expressed in warm terms her loyalty to him, with a view, it is supposed, that she might secure his assistance in her getting out of the country and sailing for her home. This fact, unfortunately brought to the notice of the Court, the letter having been found among the captured Confederate archives in this city, the genuineness of which was proven by comparing the manuscript with the handwriting of her petitions, the Court admitted this as evidence, and gave a decision against her, on the ground that she thus furnished aid and comfort to the enemy. Judge BECK dissented, saying the comparing of handwriting was not legal evidence such as required, and therefore should not have been admitted. The Atocha case was not decided. This was a claim for $200,000 against the Mexican fund, Congress having directed the Court to assess the damages. The claim was resisted, on the allegation that ATOCHA conspired with SANTA ANNA to overthrow the Mexican Government, while ATOCHA maintained that he suffered as a naturalized citizen to that extent by having been expelled from Mexico. The Court adjourned today until Nov. 20, having, during the term just closed, decided 110 cases.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The annual festival of the Unitarian denomination was held at Boston last night, being attended by 2,000 persons. WILLIAM T. DAVIS, of Plymouth, presided, and addresses were made by Richard Warren, of New-York, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Dr. F. W. Hodge, Rev. Henry Ferson, of England, Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Yesterday, a difficulty occurred between WASHINGTON and THOMAS GOODRICH, brothers, in Baltimore, opposite Barnum's Hotel, when THOMAS drew a pistol to shoot his brother. CHRISTOPHER TRAUTFELTER, a detective, ran up to prevent the act, when the ball entered his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. GOODRICH was arrested.

The stockholders of the Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad organized yesterday by electing the following directors: W. S. Cutler, Gen. J. C. Fremont, of New-York; James F. Brady, of Pennsylvania; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Col. W. Morton, Dr. John M. Duke, of Kentucky, and A. J. Hodder, of Ohio.

A large number of colored workmen on the Columbia-street Railroad, in Washington, struck yesterday for higher wages, after accepting a basis of $1 25 per day. The strike occasioned considerable excitement and delay, and the Police were compelled to act to prevent a breach of the peace.

The excursion party of editors from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, arrived at Richmond, Va., from Danville, yesterday. They were driven about the city by a committee of citizens and journalists, and, after a sumptuous collation, they left in the afternoon.

Gloomy reports of the crops are received from Pulaski, White, Woodruff and Jackson Counties, Arkansas, owing to the incessant rains and late frost. The stand of cotton is very poor, and many plantations have been planted with corn.

The trial of E. M. YERGER for killing Col. CRANE is progressing in Jackson, Miss. The defendant's counsel made a motion to dismiss on account of the trial by Military Commission, which was overruled, as such trial was unconstitutional.

The Post-office at Newton, N. J., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of a small amount of money and some registered letters. An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a safe in the book-store adjoining.

All the large hotels at Saratoga, N. Y.—the Congress, the Grand Union and the Clarendon—have opened in fine style, and a number of arrivals are reported. The prospects are that the season will be the most brilliant Saratoga has ever known.

The late cool, cloudy weather, with slight rains, has had an immense beneficial effect on the crops in Central and Northern California. It is now estimated that there will be at least 100,000 tons of new wheat for exportation, and fully five cargoes of old.

Rev. Dr. McCOSH, of Princeton College, attended the morning prayers at Trinity College, in Hartford, yesterday, and afterward addressed the students. He and Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, of Liverpool, afterward visited the High Schools and the Dumb Asylum.

Wednesday, two men named CLEARY and McCLURE, living near Dalles, Oregon, quarreled over a land boundary, when CLEARY shot McCLURE and fatally wounded him, whereupon McCLURE'S son shot CLEARY, and instantly killed him.

During a dispute in Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, in a saloon, JOHN NIEBEL threw a glass of beer in the face of GEORGE WITMEIER, who plunged a pen-knife in NIEBEL'S abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. WITMEIER was not arrested.

JEM MACE, with his trainer, DICK HOLLYWOOD, referee, and several bruisers of this city, left St. Louis for Kansas City last evening. It is reported that a fight has been arranged to take place there between JACK MADDEN and Yankee SULLIVAN, a novice from the Plains.

The Fifteenth District Court, at San Francisco, was engaged all day yesterday hearing affidavits for and against the motion by the defense for a new trial in Mrs. FAIR'S case. The imputation of misconduct of the whole jury was entirely unsustained.

A derrick placed on the Green at Morristown, N. J., preliminary to raising the soldiers' monument, fell yesterday while some boys were playing on it, and killed DANIEL LOSEY, aged seventeen. His father was recently killed on a railroad.

The published statement that $11,000,000 have been bequeathed to the United States by a rich Englishman, who died recently, is believed to be untrue. Secretary BOUTWELL has received no such information.

Gens. S. BABCOCK and DENT, and Secretary DOUGLAS will remain at the Executive Mansion to transact such business as may fall within the range of their duties during the absence of the President.

There is an earnest contest for the Mobile Collectorship. Ex-Senator WARNER and PEARSON, of that State, want the place, but Secretary BOUTWELL has decided to let Judge MILLER remain in office.

Baron GEROLT has not yet obtained leave from his Government to return to Germany. Sir EDWARD THORNTON has obtained leave of Her Majesty's Government, and will take passage with his family for Europe on the 24th inst.

An excursion party of gentlemen interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, will arrive at Omaha on Monday next, and proceed to San Francisco, where a conference will be held.

Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Cadmus* and *Volage*, of the flying squadron, have arrived at Halifax, from Bermuda, to victual and refit before sailing for Bahia.

The Halifax boat crew is undergoing daily training preparatory to the competition for the coming race, the arrangements for which are taking a definite shape.

The new and expensive boat-house of the Laureate Boat Club of Troy, N. Y., was formally opened, yesterday, with a regatta and races. Forty-seven shells appeared in line.

The Connecticut Senate and the Representatives made a steam-boat excursion, yesterday, to Middletown, to visit the General Hospital for the Insane.

The State Fair is to be held at Albany on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October next. The entry books will be closed on the 2d of September.

A fire at Louisville, Ky., yesterday, destroyed the four-story block occupied by EIRSCH & HYDES as a rope factory. Loss, $80,000; partially insured.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY arrived at Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, and delivered an address. He proceeded to Memphis last night. His reception was cordial.

Mr. JAMES L. RANDOLPH will be tendered the position of Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He now holds a similar position on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

A large number of claims have been presented to the Treasury since the late war, from owners of fishing vessels destroyed during the rebellion by the rebel cruiser *Tacony*.

The upper part of the building No. 23 Commercial-place, New-Orleans, was damaged by fire yesterday. Loss $30,000.

The Alleghany Commandery, No. 35, of Knights Templar, on a pilgrimage to Europe, arrived at Philadelphia, yesterday.

FRANK THOMAS, a private watchman, was killed in Boston yesterday, near the depot, by the Albany train. He had lost an arm in the war.

JOHN CALVIN was killed yesterday, at Philadelphia, by falling from the masthead of the schooner *Lucie B. Ives*, off the Navy-yard.

JESUS FEGARRA has been convicted of participating in the MEDINA murder, at Stockton, Cal., and will be sentenced on Saturday.

Collector PULLAN, of Cincinnati, created a stir among the druggists yesterday by seizing a lot of unstamped perfumery.

The railroad and car-mill of J. BRAYDON & Co., at New-Albany, Ind., covering three acres, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $200,000.

A hot-blast furnace at KINGSLAND'S iron-works, at St. Louis, exploded, yesterday, severely wounding seven men.

The steamer *Chase* has sailed from Halifax, N. S., for Portland, with seventy-two passengers.

EUROPE.

Parisian Newspaper Opinion as to the Future of France.

Prohibition of the Sale of Papers in the Streets.

Seizure of the Siecle Newspaper, of Paris, Yesterday Morning.

Summary Executions of Communists Discontinued.

Prince Napoleon Discusses the Decheance and Demands a Plebiscite.

The Coal-Miners of Wales Following the Pennsylvanians.

FRANCE.

Sentiment of the Press on the Future of the Country—Seizure of the Siecle—Cessation of Executions—Plon Plon Wants a Plebiscite.

PARIS, June 1.—The French journals are greatly divided in sentiment as to the future of the country. The *Opinion, Bien-Public, Politique, Siècle* and *Constitutionnel* favor the continuance of the Republic. The *Temps, National* and *Patrie* are very guarded in their comments upon the situation. The *Opinion* thinks the withdrawal of M. THIERS would be equivalent to a revolution. The *Siècle* says M. THIERS is as energetic against the Bonapartists as the Reds. The *Figaro* favors a monarchy. Marshal McMAHON'S authorization is required for the opening of the theatres. The sale of newspapers on the streets is prohibited. The *Siècle* was seized this morning. Executions have ceased. The prisoners are now on trial at Versailles. The barricades in Paris numbered 400.

LONDON, June 1.—Prince NAPOLEON has written a letter to M. FAVRE, censuring the men who proclaimed the *déchéance* of the Emperor and formed the Government of the 4th of September last, and demanding of the existing authorities a *plebiscite* for the determination of the future of France. It is now positively announced that Gen. LEFLO will go to St. Petersburg in the capacity of French Ambassador.

The Army Unpopular—Foreigners Returning to Paris—German Guards Going Home—Resignation of Favre.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says the Versailles troops are not now so popular as when they entered Paris, because of the severe measures taken by them against the population. Large numbers of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations. A dispatch from St. Denis, today, says two regiments of the Guards have returned to Germany, and that their places have been supplied by other troops. The *Standard* of this afternoon contains a dispatch from Versailles announcing the resignation of M. FAVRE. Two more members of the Commune, MM. FRANKELLI and FOULAINE, have been arrested. The Marquis DE GABRIAC goes to Berlin on the 3d inst., as the French Ambassador. The interdiction upon communication with Paris is removed from the 3d inst.

Communists Arrested in Switzerland—Affairs in Paris.

BRUSSELS, June 1.—A report reached this city today that FELIX PYAT and M. GROUSSET had been arrested in Switzerland, but a telegram from Berne to-night denies its truth.

PARIS, June 1.—Entry and exit will be free on Saturday for foreigners, on identification of their papers. Active measures are in progress for disinfecting the city. Many shops are yet closed. The *Journal des Débats* says the men of the 4th of September have outlived their time. Other papers support THIERS and the Republic, protest against monarchical intrigues, and demand the transfer of the Assembly to Paris. The *Gaulois* says Paris must submit to the will of France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Health of Mr. Gladstone—Threatened Strike of Welsh Colliers—The Spanish Carlists.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. GLADSTONE has been indisposed, but is now in better health. The colliers of South Wales have resolved to strike unless they are conceded an advance of five per cent. in wages. Some specie and cotton have been saved from the wreck of the steam-ship *Crescent City*.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Viscount ENFIELD stated that the Government could not receive Mr. STUART as Minister from Paraguay, because he was a British subject. A motion to abolish the office of Lord Privy Seal was lost, and the House adjourned.

The rumors of agitation and a Carlist rising in Spain are officially contradicted.

The London Times Sugar-Coating the Fishery Pill—Portuguese Finances—The Forthcoming Visit of Dom Pedro.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Times* today, in an editorial, while admitting that it is hard for the Canadians to yield their fisheries to the Americans without the advantages of reciprocity in trade, expresses the earnest hope that Canada will loyally ratify the treaty of Washington.

LISBON, June 1.—There has been such opposition to the Ministry in the discussions in the Cortes of the scheme for raising ways and means to meet the public expenditures that the project of law has been considerably modified. Great preparations are in progress for the reception of the Emperor of Brazil, who is daily expected in Lisbon on his tour through Europe and the United States.

Preparations for the Saengerfest.

The Committee of Arrangements for the grand six days' festival of the singing societies of the Eastern States met last evening, in Germania Assembly Rooms, Dr. T. E. HEIDENFELD presiding. Reports of the different subcommittees were received, and showed that all the necessary arrangements are almost completed. Major SAUR was elected Grand Marshal of the festival, with power to select twelve aids.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA. From its Discovery by Ponce de Leon, in 1512, to the close of the Florida War, in 1842. By G. R. FAIRBANKS. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.

The State of Florida, or the peninsula now bounded as such, discovered as early as 1512, has been permanently settled more than three centuries, and has been the theatre during that long period of almost incessant activity by Europeans engaged in adventure, in colonization, and in war. Almost a library of books, for the most part printed, have been written treating either directly or incidentally of the land and its successive occupants. And yet, unless we accept this volume of Mr. FAIRBANKS as such an achievement, no single one of these many works is properly entitled to be called a history of Florida, or has afforded even a reasonably accurate and connected account of the long series of stirring and dramatic events that have transpired on its soil. The Spaniards plucked the flower of discovery in the New World. From the voyage of COLUMBUS to the conquest of PIZARRO ran a rising tide of feverish interest in these new countries beyond the seas. Excitement, gold, fame, what other material was needed to fire an inflammable nation in a yet chivalric age? The California gold discoveries attest that even in our prosaic days a touch of the yellow dross is enough to stir the blood of phlegmatic Anglo-Saxons. PONCE DE LEON, having sailed with COLUMBUS, having helped to lay the foundation of Spanish power in the West Indies, and having met the inexorable fate of all office-holders, with the weight of years and the sombre and rankling clouds of neglect and obscurity gradually crushing body and spirit, what else could he do than go philandering after fresh smiles from the fickle Fortuna? Tradition has undoubtedly slandered the old rover, in alleging that he went prowling about in search of a rejuvenating philter. He had been sea-sick too often to believe in such nonsense. Nevertheless, as he was perhaps short of cash wherewith to tempt his "marines" to new dangers and hardships, he probably had the ready genius to bait them with the old fable of the fountain of youth. Mr. FAIRBANKS hints that he undoubtedly had faith in the more solid reward of golden trinkets and ingots. Failing in these, as he had already tasted the fascinations of authority, it is reasonable to suppose that, like Sancho Panza, in any event he wanted an island. Whatever may have been his inspiration, this supreme effort of the superannuated old hero was one more proof that it is wise to never despair. The selfish intriguers who got him turned out of his snug berth as Adelantado of Porto Rico are forgotten, while he has enshrined himself in history as the man who discovered and named the peninsula of Florida.

Although he had found his island, it was too large, and his barbarous subjects were too refractory. Neither at the date of his discovery, in the year 1512, nor in his later expedition of 1521, did he succeed in realizing—in "touching," as the French express it—the rewards and honors of his new empire, of which he held the paper title, although he sacrificed his private fortune and his health in the effort. Meanwhile, the feasibility of sailing from the West India Islands to the main land having been demonstrated, adventurers multiplied. MIRUELO, CORDOVA, ALAMINOS and AYLLON had severally led expeditions to the Peninsula without result. The latter, indeed, who went out expressly on a slave-catching trip, extended his voyage northward, and succeeded, by a base strategem in carrying off 130 South Carolina Indians. In his comment on this incident, Mr. FAIRBANKS has disfigured one of his pages with a gratuitous piece of bombast. He says:

"So sudden and treacherous an act struck his captives with amazement, and aroused their fierce indignation. No kindness or attention could reconcile them to their fate, and no artifice could divert the minds of the proud and high-spirited sons of Chicora from their grief and proud despair. They were of a different race and spirit from the natives of the Antilles, and would not submit to the restraints sought to be placed upon them. They were of an unconquerable spirit, and their successors upon the soil of Chicora, the gallant sons of Carolina, have vindicated their claim to be considered their descendants, in their spirit of independence, and bold assertion of their rights and liberties."

This feverish ebullition would seem to indicate that the pre-eminent fame of POCAHONTAS is in danger, and that, in addition to the F. F. V., we are threatened with the F. F. S. C. We submit to Mr. FAIRBANKS that to pile all these initials on top of the K. K. K. at this time is a little startling. Even if the somewhat doubtful question of descent were admitted, we should still be incredulous on the subject of the very touchy pride and honor of the "gallant sons of Carolina," especially after reading on the authority of Mr. FAIRBANKS himself, on page 179: "It was perhaps at this period (1708) that Capt. T. NAIRN, of South Carolina, with a party of Yemassee Indians penetrated to the head-waters of the St. Johns and the vicinity of Lake Okechobee, and returned with a number of captives or slaves, as noted on a map of MOLL's Atlas of 1719." The habitual practice of these "gallant sons of Carolina" to enslave their Indian neighbors was notorious; and for mere consistency's sake the author should have omitted from his book the extracts we have quoted.

The fame of Mexico for some years eclipsed all other fields of discovery. But NARVAEZ having been foiled by CORTEZ in a plan to displace and supersede him, the former turned his attention to Florida, and after the usual delays and difficulty, landed there on the 14th of April, 1528, with a force of 400 men-at-arms and eighty horses. But he was overtaken by the misfortunes which a woman on board one of his ships foretold him. He seems to have been the feeblest in foresight and enterprise of all the explorers. He separated his forces, lost communication with his vessels, started on an indefinite march with but two pounds of bread and half a pound of meat to each man, and after five months of toil and war, found himself without food to enable him to remain in the country, and without ships to leave it. The desperate fate of his followers is only relieved by the more dramatic tragedy of his personal career. His men finally succeeded in building five crazy boats in which to escape. In one of these, anchored by a stone, NARVAEZ persisted in remaining over night, with a coxswain and page; the wind arose at midnight and drove them to sea, and this conqueror of Florida was never heard of afterward. His followers, endeavoring to work their way along the coast to Mexico, met shipwreck, starvation, and violent death. Four only escaped after the lapse of six years. Of these CABEZA DE VACA has transmitted his name to posterity by the narrative he wrote of the expedition after his return to Spain, and Mr. FAIRBANKS claims for him the honor of the discovery of the Mississippi, though he rather illogically neglects to show why, if indeed he be entitled to the monument he proposes for him on the banks of that stream, the names of his three companions should not be emblazoned upon it beside his own. Next in the chronological order comes that prince of Floridian discoverers, DE SOTO, who eclipses all his coworkers in personal wealth, standing, and reputation; in the number and character of his followers; in the abundance and splendor of their outfit, in the qualities of his leadership, in the length of his march, in the value of his discoveries, and the brilliancy of his exploits. He had the good fortune, too, to find contemporary chroniclers. Mr. FAIRBANKS appears to have made a careful abridgment; but, of course, every such condensation suffers by the omission of the graphic and vivid details that hold the reader with an all-absorbing interest in the glowing pages of THEODORE IRVING. DE SOTO's march extended itself far beyond the present limits of the State of Florida, though the whole region traversed by him was then known under that name. During the three long weary years he spent in fighting his way from Tampa Bay, where he disembarked with all the pride and display of a mediæval tournament, to the spot his starving and disheartened followers, clad in the skins of wild beasts, gave him midnight burial in the Mississippi River, for the purpose of eluding the desecrating vengeance, and cheating the inspiring triumph of his Indian enemies, Spanish ardor and Spanish cupidity clung with unabating interest to this mysterious section of the New World. One or two insignificant land expeditions were encouraged by the Viceroy of Mexico; and when one-third of DE SOTO's followers finally escaped with only their lives from the terrors of the wilderness to New-Spain, the recital of their sufferings seemed but to embellish and enhance the report of the marvels and wonders they accompanied. The Viceroy urged them to lead a new expedition. But DE SOTO had thoroughly exploded the gold-bubble; and his surviving soldiers knew too well there was no further Peru to plunder. The more tedious fruits of permanent colonization could not tempt them to return. Nevertheless, increasing knowledge and extending commerce, and especially the maritime dangers of the coral reefs, rendered the occupation of Florida more desirable, and even necessary, from year to year. At the instance of the Viceroy of Mexico and the Bishop of Cuba, the Spanish Government ordered a final effort in this direction. TRISTAN DE LUNA sailed from Vera Cruz with fifteen hundred men, landing in Pensacola Harbor on the 14th of August, 1559. He had a larger force than DE SOTO, but neither leader nor followers possessed his character, skill, or courage. That they met the inevitable fate of their predecessors, shipwreck, famine and internal dissensions, is probably due to the fact that like their predecessors they pursued the same alluring phantom of exploration and plunder. But having yielded earlier to the difficulties that opposed them, they maintained their communications by sea, and were enabled to escape from their peril.

This closes the romantic period of the history of Florida. We cannot even speculate whether new advantages might not have brought new sacrifices to that tenacious Spanish faith in a second Peru or Mexico, for now the scenes of history are shifted, and new actors and passions appear upon the stage. The battle of conscience was being fought in France, and the Huguenots, apparently burdened with the presentiment of being overwhelmed, began to prepare for retreat and exile. Under the protection of COLIGNY, whom the fatal night of St. Bartholomy had not yet overtaken, the brave and bold Capt. JEAN RIBANT landed in Florida, discovered and named the river May, now the St. John's, and finally planted his colony of Hugenots at Port Royal in 1562. A second colony was sent to the St. John's two years later, and a third expedition followed the next year, led by RIBANT in person. But spies had informed PHILIP II. of this flank movement of the heretics, and he issued his warrant for their extermination. RIBANT, the leader of the Protestants, and MENENDEZ, the leader of the Catholics, both renowned warriors and skillful captains, landed, by a curious chance, on the same day within fifty miles of each other on the coast of Florida. Then followed a duel of the rival colonies and rival creeds, which forms one of the most dramatic and terrible chapters of the religious wars, in which the Protestants succumbed, and the Spaniards were left undisputed masters of the land. They were not destined to enjoy the full measure of their barbarous triumph. One more page of romance awaited the history of Florida, though of a new type. The privilege and duty of revenging France, and punishing Spanish cruelty, devolved upon one of her private citizens, DOMINIC DE GOURGUES, who in the pure spirit of knight-errantry, planned and carried out an enterprise so daring and so successful, that it reads more like a chronicle of FROISSART than a sober narration of modern history. Yet it was but an incident, which did not change the course of events, and MENENDEZ transmitted to his successors Spanish rule in Florida, and to our own times the city of St. Augustine, which he founded and named.

The Spaniards now held their sway in the peninsula for two long centuries. But they neither exhibited the stubbornness and persistence of the English in colonizing, nor the daring and enterprise of the French in exploration. The settlements were harassed by continual border wars. Their whole energy seems to have expended itself upon what was destined to prove a lost labor—the conversion of the Indians to the Catholic faith. Both the particulars and results of their efforts remain in obscurity and doubt. The missionaries were Franciscans, and did not preserve written records of their labors, as did the Jesuits in the North. While at the end of two centuries the French had stretched a cordon of settlements from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, around by the great lakes, and down to the mouth of the Mississippi River, and the English had transferred a population of 3,000,000 to the Atlantic sea-board — the Spanish Colonies remained stationary, within their original limits, clinging precariously to an almost untouched wilderness, with an insignificant population of six or seven thousand. Now, that the public mind of the United States is occupied with the problem of future American possessions in the West Indies, it may be interesting to note that a century ago Great Britain, having captured Havana, was willing to exchange Cuba for Florida; and that some twenty years later, after the mutations of politics caused by the American Revolution, that same Power again exchanged Florida for the Bahama Islands.

But want of space forbids our extending an analysis of Mr. FAIRBANK's book. Considering the great mass of material with which he was necessarily embarrassed, he has digested and grouped it with more than ordinary care and patience; and if he has not brought out as fully as he might have done the salient turning points of these very interesting episodes of American history, the reader is nevertheless under obligations to him for the very much improved facilities this volume affords for their study. It brings the history of Florida down from the earliest explorations to the close of the Seminole war; and while IRVING, PARKMAN, GIDDINGS, SPRAGUE and others have, perhaps, more elaborately and vigorously treated separate features of this long chain of events, he has admirably succeeded in presenting them, for the first time, with distinctness and judgment, in their chronological sequence, and in their more comprehensive relations, within the limits of a single volume.

BENCH AND BAR: A Complete Digest of the Wit, Humor, Asperities and Amenities of the Law. By L. J. BIGELOW. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Probably a greater fund of ludicrous incidents and witty sayings is to be found in the records of life in Courts, and among lawyers, than in any other department of human labor. The legal profession naturally attracts a large number of intelligent and brilliant men; and they are continually engaged in contests that sharpen the wits, cultivate self-possession, and keep the mind on the alert. Of the queer things that have happened in Courts, and the good things which have been said by lawyers, of course far the greater part have gone into oblivion, with the mass of "unconsidered trifles" which for the most part make up human experience; but some of them have been deemed worthy of being recorded. From these, scattered in various biographies, books of anecdotes, and periodical publications, the author of this volume has culled a selection, and put them together where they can be enjoyed by the general reader. In doing so he has made a very interesting book, full of bright sayings and funny stories. He has gone into the history of the English Chancellors and the American Chief Justices, and brought out the many curiosities stored therein; he has delved into the biographies of distinguished lawyers for anything striking in their experience or witty in their sayings; and he has gathered from every quarter a store of curious anecdotes and brilliant witticisms such as is seldom got together in a single volume. Altogether, he has done the public a good service in putting forth so entertaining a book.

—Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. are doing the public a good service by issuing a translation of the deservedly popular novels of MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, in a neat style, at fifty cents a volume—a price that brings them within the reach of all classes of readers. The volumes are of the most convenient size, have excellent print and several illustrations, and are prettily bound in ornamental pasteboard covers. Those already published of the series are *Madame Therese, or the Volunteers of '92*; *The Conscript, a Tale of the French War of 1813*; *Waterloo, a Story of the Hundred Days*, being a sequel to *The Conscript*; *The Blockade, an Episode of the Fall of the First French Empire.*

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Volunteers and Valmaseda—Matters in the Central Department—Zea's Movements—Cuban Losses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, May 26, 1871.

The volunteers gave VALMASEDA a big dinner last night, and that is a proof that they wanted to show their appreciation of him, but if we go to the bottom of the affair it was really a demonstration intended to show to the Cubans in this and neighboring cities that the Government and volunteers still hold the reins of power and that they still support each other. But this does not by any means indicate that the revolution is at an end, or that it will finish during the present year. Occasional *coup de main* are made by the Spanish counter guerrillas and eagerly published by the Havana Press; the actions of the Cubans and their deeds on the battle-field are never made public, and, according to the Spanish Press, the Cubans have never gained a day or won a fight.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

We have reports that under the able management of Gen. PEDRO ZEA, matters are improving in the Central Department, and particularly around the City of Puerto Principe. A convoy left Las Minas Station on the 5th instant, composed of a number of carts and pack-horses, loaded with provisions for the Spanish detachment at Santa Ysabel de Canasi. The train was accompanied by nearly three hundred soldiers, and shortly after leaving Las Minas, the usual scattering fire which the Cubans keep up all along the road began. Seven soldiers were killed in this manner, without being able to retaliate against their unseen enemy. The convoy, with the exception of two mules, reached its destination, and on the morning of the 8th the soldiers went for the Cubans and found about a hundred in the Cartadera Mountains. A sharp engagement ensued, but the Cubans soon began to waver and took leg bail, leaving four of their number and one Spaniard dead on the field. An hour later three of the band were surprised by a small Spanish squad, and immediately executed, one of the latter being a deserter from the Spanish Army, and drill-master of the Cubans. In several other engagements the Spaniards lost about forty and the Cubans about sixty killed, and Capt. CARLOS DE VARONA Y VARONA, a young man of twenty-two, was executed at Nuevitas on the 8th inst.

ZEA'S MOVEMENTS.

The reported movement of Gen. ZEA against the insurgents took place on the 7th inst., the troops moving toward Magarabomba, where they expected to meet the Cuban Cannao Battalion, but didn't. The troops numbered about 2,300, and the Cannao Battalion about 700; discretion in this instance was, undoubtedly, the better part of valor. Between the 7th and the 10th nine Cubans were killed. On the 11th, the forces with ZEA attacked and captured an insurgent camp situated on the rocks called Piña del Raton. The position was an excellent one to defend, but the valor of the Spanish troops has, perhaps, never been better displayed than it was in this instance. The soldiers clambered up the steep sides of the rock, and in less than half an hour the position was taken, and the insurgents were in full retreat. A Cuban Captain, with about forty young men from Puerto Principe, made a stand for some time, calling on the runaways to return. After losing five men, and seeing the uselessness of sacrificing the lives of his men, he slowly withdrew, causing a loss to the Spaniards of two men killed and several wounded. On the same day Capt. TIZON, of MONTANER's counter guerrillas, by paying a *presentado* well, (some say $500,) obtained information as to the whereabouts of Gen. ELOY BEAUVILLIERS, chief of the Cuban artillery. BEAUVILLIERS' camp was surprised and he was killed, together with Capt. ANTONIO MORALES, a son of the Havana lawyer, BACHILLA Y MORALES, Lieuts. PEDRO LESERF, PEDRO PINEIRO, N. LOPEZ, PIO MILIANO, MARIANO SILVA, and Corps. PABLO SEDENA and MIGUEL HURTADO. On the 13th, by paying some more money to a negro, TIZON captured MANUEL BOZA AGRAMONTE, lately Chief of Staff of the Cuban forces in the Camaguay. Important documents were captured on the persons of BEAUVILLIERS and BOZA. On the 14th the different forces united under ZEA's command, intending to attack VILLAMIL, but the latter had moved off, and the Spaniards only killed eight stray Cubans in the neighborhood of his camp. On the 16th ZEA returned to Puerto Principe, and it is understood that he will not leave for the country again until the arrival of VALMASEDA.

QUASIMODO.

Daring and Successful Robbery.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW LEES, messenger of the Mechanics' Banking Association, who was upon his usual collecting tour, came out of the Chatham Bank, in Broadway, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having in the pocket of his coat a large pocket-book, containing $2,666 43 in cash, a check on the Nassau Bank for $470, and another on the Marine Bank for $170. When he reached the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, he was suddenly and rudely jostled by a party of four men, who, however, passed quickly on. Instinctively, Mr. LEES felt for the pocket-book, and finding it gone, his consternation was instantly depicted in his face. All of this episode in Metropolitan life had been witnessed from the opposite side of the street by Detective ALLEN and Officer MCILHARGY, of the Staten Island Police. Divining what had occurred, they gave chase after the men, who, finding themselves pursued, scattered, and all but one escaped. This one was captured by the two officers and handed over to the custody of Officer HITCHMAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The prisoner was searched, but none of the stolen property was found upon him, so that it was evident that the plunder had been secured by his confederates. Being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the prisoner gave his name as JOHN W. HOWARD, and said he was a native of Pennsylvania, now living at the corner of Orchard and Stanton streets. He was committed for examination.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

One man in Lewiston, Me., who is over seventy years of age, has never sent or received a letter through the Post-office.

A Frenchman, whose name, the Bangor *Whig* says, was GOT DUSTY, was drowned at Readfield, Me., on Friday.

Two Atlanta young ladies insisted upon kissing "Ex-President" DAVIS at the public meeting in that city, and they did it.

The canal tolls up to May 23 amounted to $295,877 42—an excess of $139,641 42 over the amount received at the same date last year.

Chief-Justice SIDNEY BREESE, of the Illinois Supreme Court, has nearly recovered from his severe illness.

The Horseheads *Journal* and the Painted Post *Times* are disputing as to which of their towns has "the prettiest name."

Prof. NOAH PORTER, of Yale, is to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard College this year, and BRET HARTE the poem.

A Shetland pony, one week old, which stands twenty inches high and weighs fifteen pounds, is Buffalo's pride.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the widow of JOHN BROWN did apply to Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS for aid, and that the need was temporary, and has been supplied by Boston friends.

Two unknown women placed flowers on RULLOFF's grave, in Binghamton, on the morning of Decoration Day. The act gave offense to some persons and the flowers were removed.

The Democrats of Kentucky, for some reason, are making prodigious efforts to carry their State at the next election. They have called into the field their best speakers.

Richmond, Va., has been excited by reports of the wide prevalence of the spotted-fever within its limits. The physicians say that the alarm has not been groundless, but the reports of mortality have been greatly exaggerated.

ANDREW JOHNSON has been interviewed in regard to VALLANDIGHAM's programme, and says he thinks there are some sensible points in it, but that the Democracy mustn't "depart" too much.

A happy father in Florida is writing to the papers of his State about his baby, which is two weeks old, nine inches in length, weighs two pounds, and is remarkable for its beauty, vivacity and cheerfulness.

The Harvard University crew is, and has been for some time, in daily practice. All the men are experienced hands. Five of them are from the Senior class, and two of them, BASS and RICE, were selected to row in the Oxford-Harvard race.

AMENSO L. DEYO, a young man, formerly a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth New-York Regiment, fell dead in a church in Naples, Ontario County, on Sunday, while with others rehearsing hymns to be sung on Decoration Day.

At the suggestion of Gov. ALCORN, the Legislature of Mississippi adopted a joint resolution memorializing Congress to refund the amount of the cotton tax collected throughout the Southern States during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867. The amount is estimated at $40,000,000.

Among those who by special invitation of the Grand Army Post took part in the decoration of the soldiers' graves in New-Bedford, Mass., was a Southerner who was a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and served under JOHNSON, BRAGG, HOOD and HARDEE.

A Fort Wayne correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that it was Secretary STANTON who saved MILLIGAN from execution, for his active opposition to the Government during the war, and that he did it at the request of Mrs. MILLIGAN, who, when a child, was one of his school-mates.

The Boston *Traveller*, which is usually accurate in such statistics, says that in that city on Tuesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, the thermometer rose to 93 degrees! which was at least four degrees higher than it had been in May for fifteen years, and half a degree higher than the highest point reached last Summer—hot as last Summer confessedly was.

A sudden gust of wind, a day or two ago, caused a flag, on a building in Albany, to become entangled in some ornamental iron-work around the roof, and in flapping back again it tore away about twenty-five pounds of the iron, and flung it through a window of the house opposite with sufficient force to penetrate through the carpet and floor to the ceiling of the room below.

Comparatively encouraging accounts of the prospects of the wheat crop in East Tennessee are given by the Knoxville *Chronicle* of May 30. In some of the bottoms, it says, the rust has seriously affected the growing grain, but this is not by any means general, and the larger portion of the crop will, from present indications, more than equal the average. In the lower counties farmers have begun cutting the early wheat, and the yield will be very fine.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, Senator-elect of Georgia, has published in a pamphlet, a defence, backed up by much evidence, against the charges made against him by Hon. JOSHUA HILL, in the United States Senate. He says that the latter was elected by the votes of ninety-six Democrats and ten Republicans; that since his admission he has regularly caucused with the Republicans and voted with the Democrats, and that in Washington he claims to be a Republican, while in Georgia he is a sound Democrat.

A panic was caused in a crowded public hall in Rochester, on Tuesday evening, by two men, who, being refused admission, ran down the stairs crying "Fire." Nearly 200 children were on the stage at the time, and, frightened at the cry, they rushed to escape. In endeavoring to make their way down the narrow stairways, they were crowded together in confusion, and many of them bruised and injured. Fortunately none of them was seriously hurt.

The following official announcement from Harvard College was published in the Boston *Advertiser* under date of May 30: "The stated meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, held on the 17th inst., having been adjourned to take place this day at 11 o'clock A. M., the Secretary appeared; but no members of the Board being present, the business for which it was called having been transacted at the special meeting held on Monday, the adjourned meeting did not take place, and consequently the stated meeting was dissolved." Definite, surely.

The Vallandigham programme is not tasteful to the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist.* It wonders that any anti-radical journal, North or South, should claim the bad pre-eminence of being the first to proclaim the Amendments accomplished facts, and it expresses its own opinion of these Amendments thus: "They are accomplished frauds—but accomplished only so long as they stand unrepealed and of practical force. But they stand, as they do, under the solemn protest of the States upon which they were foisted without a hearing. They have never been passed upon by ten of the Southern States, and carry with them no moral sanction."

The Yale Boat Club discussed, at a crowded meeting on Wednesday afternoon, Harvard's last letter offering to row any kind of a race that the Yale Club might name, and it was voted—120 to 90—to stand by the decision of May 24, which was that the Harvard oarsmen be informed that their ambiguously worded letter of May 17 "had been construed as a non-acceptance of the challenge of Dec. 10, 1870, and that the University crew of Yale, having in consequence disbanded, would not recognize any future acceptance of that challenge." A committee was appointed to meet Harvard representatives, and make such arrangements for the race of 1872 as will prevent any mistakes or misunderstandings at that time.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Sentiment Concerning the Treaty—Home Politics—Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Lowe—The Land Movement—The Lords of the Soil—The Men in Women's Clothes—Progress of the Tichborne Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 20, 1871.

Lord RUSSELL's motion on the Anglo-American Treaty, which stood for Monday next, but is postponed till the 16th June, represents the kind of doubt and dissatisfaction which prevails in certain quarters on this subject. The terms of the resolution are as follows:

"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased not to sanction or to ratify any convention for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, by which Her Majesty will approve of any conditions, terms or rules by which the arbitrator or arbitrators will be bound other than the law of nations, and the municipal law of the United Kingdom existing and in force at the period of the late civil war in the United States when the alleged depredations took place."

The veteran statesman is, as is well known, a very rash, impulsive person, and it is not improbable that he may be persuaded to withdraw at leisure the notice which he gave in haste. In any case, there is no chance, I should say, of the resolution being carried, for the official element on both sides is in favor of getting the question settled. Lord RUSSELL is ex-official now and forgets that the world has been moving on since he was Foreign Secretary. On the whole I find a strong and general feeling of satisfaction at the prospect of an honorable adjustment of the dispute, but there is also an under-current of disappointment and mortification at the too complete surrender, as it is thought, of the position formerly assumed in England in regard to this matter. I fancy, however, that complete satisfaction on either side would imply cause for dissatisfaction on the other. Mr. SUMNER and Lord RUSSELL may be paired off together.

HOME POLITICS.

The "Colonels" in the House of Commons are still talking against time day after day in the effort to throw over the bill for the abolition of purchase. But they have a very firm and stubborn body to deal with in the present Government, who are disposed to sacrifice anything else rather than give up this measure. The Conservatives know they dare not go to the country on that question, that would be only playing into the hands of the Government, and would give them an enormous majority. So the bill will have to be swallowed in the end, but it will be a hard gulp for the House of Lords. The bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act in Westmeath (Ireland) having passed the Upper House, has been read a second time in the House of Commons, eleven Irish members protesting against it. One of the minority is JOHN MARTIN, the Repealer, who defied the House of Commons to its face, repudiating its authority, and stigmatizing it as a usurper.

MR. DISRAELI AND MR. LOWE.

There was to have been what in sparring circles is known as a grand "set-to" between Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. LOWE on Thursday evening. Three days before Mr. DISRAELI announced his challenge with much pomp of manner. He intended, he said, to call attention to the "general conduct" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it was supposed he meant to perpetrate one of those savage assaults with which he persecuted the late Sir R. PEEL. But, on reflection, he thought better of it; and, though he came to the scratch and made a show of attack, it was clear there was no real fighting in him. He spoke for an hour. Mr. LOWE, with what has been graphically called an oratorical shrug, sneered at him fos a few minutes, and then sat down. I fancy DISRAELI put faith in the rumored differences between LOWE and GLADSTONE, and hoped to widen the breach, if there was one, for he was studiously civil to the latter. It is quite certain now that the nation will have to pay a six-penny income tax, and therefore, that, for this year, at least, the working classes are to be relieved from all share of the expenditure of buying back the army from the officers, and placing the national defenses on a solid and efficient footing. This is not only unjust in itself, but a dangerous precedent. The Socialists are very loud-voiced and active just now, and the half-educated artisans, with their crude, hazy notions of social regeneration, have all kinds of wild projects in view, to promote which they would gladly dip their hands into the public purse. This Budget is a direct provocation and encouragement to them to clamor for State aid, as Prof. FAWCETT showed, to emigration, provision for the unemployed, cultivation of waste lands, openings for peasant proprietors, and so on.

THE LAND MOVEMENT.

All who take an interest in English politics should keep an eye on the land movement. That is the question of the future, and by no means a distant future. It is simply impossible that matters can go on as they are at present, though it does not follow that any revolutionary change is needed. Mr. MILL, at a meeting of the Land Tenure Reform League, thus described the policy of the Association:

"We hold that all property in land is subject to the will of the State. This is the broad principle on which our claims are founded, and which, as long as it is confined to theory, few will dispute. Land—and by land I mean the whole material of the earth, underground as well as above—not having been made by man, but being the gift of nature to the whole human race, can only be appropriated by the consent, either express or tacit, of society, and society remains the interpreter of its own permission, with power to make conditions, with power even to revoke its consent, on giving due compensation to the interests that it has allowed to grow up."

That is the broad principle of the League, but for the present, he said, he thought the administration of the waste lands as State property was as much as they were equal to. It is strange that a great economist like Mr. MILL should labor under the delusion that there are any waste lands in this country worth talking of. We have a good many commons scattered up and down England, and there are the Scotch moors and deer forests. But the former are not worth cultivating, nor is it desirable that they should be inclosed and cultivated. As for the Highland moors and forests, they are much more profitable as they are, and to plow them up and extirpate the deer and grouse would be to destroy, instead of creating valuable property. The really serious thing about land in this country is the extremely small number of proprietors in whose hands it lies. Mr. BRIGHT has described how in Scotland you can walk for days over the estate of one Duke or another. The Marquis of WESTMINSTER and Duke of BEDFORD have nearly the whole of the west of London in their possession, and when the Marquis' son comes into the title and estates, he will have a yearly revenue of half a million. The whole of the town of Huddersfield belongs to Sir JOHN RAMSDEN. Coventry is also the property of a single family. And so I might go on multiplying instances. Altogether the whole of England is in the hands of probably not more than thirty thousand persons. An English proprietor, if possible, nearly always mortgages rather than sells his land; and the authority he exercises is often irksome and tyrannical. What is wanted is some means of facilitating the sale of land like other commodities, and prevent its being tied up in families. A few simple changes in the law of conveyancing would effect this.

THE MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

I am glad to say that the Courts have at last got rid of the Boulton and Park case, and in the most satisfactory manner. All the prisoners were acquitted of the heinous charge against them; and it is quite clear that they should, in the first instance, have been dealt with in the Police Courts for the scandalous use of female raiment, without any imputation of abominable ulterior objects. The whole thing seems to have sprung from some private theatricals, when one or two young fellows played women so cleverly that they could not resist the temptation of carrying on the deceit out of doors and in public places. I have seen them myself repeatedly, and have sworn they were women in men's clothes, for it was in their male attire, curiously enough, that they looked most like the other sex. The Chief-Justice's remark, that a sound whipping is the proper penalty for such tricks, has commanded general approval. It is quite intolerable that such a disgusting and confusing masquerade should be permitted in a decent community.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Fancy a deeply-interesting novel by a great master of the art, full of incident and character, sparkling with humor and sarcastic hits at social peculiarities, being published in chapters day by day, each installment being recited previously before a select audience—fancy that, and you will have an idea of the great Tichborne trial which is now going on in London, and is engrossing universal attention, throwing Parliament into the shade, eclipsing the theatres and driving the novelists to despair. What can Miss BRADDON or Mr. WILKIE COLLINS or Mr. CHARLES READE himself do to compare with the startling and deeply-interesting romance now being unfolded in Westminster Hall? In my last letter I gave you a general outline of the story. On the one hand the claimant presents himself as the long-lost ROGER TICHBORNE, supposed to have been drowned at sea, while on the other the guardians of the present Baronet, a child four years old, brand the claimant as an impostor, and declare that he is one ARTHUR HOUGHTON, a butcher. At present only the case for the plaintiff is being presented, but the line taken by the other side is, of course, indicated by the cross-examination. The Dowager Lady TICHBORNE, mother of ROGER—now dead—was satisfied that the claimant really was her son, and left an affidavit to that effect. Directly she saw him she instantly recognized him as her first born. "His features, disposition and voice are," she said, "unmistakable." EDWARD HOPKINS, the family attorney, also dead, was equally convinced that the returned Australian was Sir ROGER. JAMES M'CORUN, a trooper in the Carabineers, who was servant to ROGER when he served in the regiment; Col. NORBURY, Major HEYWOOD and other brother officers of ROGER in the same regiment; the regimental tailor; Mr. BIDDULPH, ROGER's cousin, and others have all given evidence in favor of the claimant. A great deal of similar testimony has yet to be produced, while the defendants are confident of their ability to produce rebutting evidence at least equally strong. The witnesses who have already been examined for the plaintiff are very decided in their conviction of his identity with the lost man; but when they are cross-examined some of the grounds of their belief appear at first sight rather superficial. One of the officers was struck by the claimant having reminded him of a horse of his which killed a servant; another was convinced because, while neither he nor his wife could recollect from whom he bought his troop, the claimant was able to tell them; a third said that at first he had grave doubts, but these were removed by the mention of some "death's head pipes," which the claimant once had in his possession. According to the case for the defense these were all things within the knowledge of the servants, who are abetting the plaintiff and who could have told him of them. Again as to the appearance of the claimant and his likeness to ROGER, the witnesses are not very good at giving the reason of this opinion. They rely more on "expression" than anything else, and especially on casual phases of "expression"—a glance or a smile, a twitching of the eye-brows, and so on. The counsel for the defense have had no difficulty in badgering the witnesses and making some of them look very awkward. But, for my own part, I doubt whether much importance can be attached to points of this kind. The fact is, there are extremely few people who are able to analyze impressions—for the simple reason that while the capacity for analysis is not a common gift, it is, even where it exists, rarely exercised. The great majority of mankind, and still more of womankind, are content to accept impressions as they come, without investigating their origin or testing their value. It does not at all follow that because a person cannot tell you exactly why he holds an opinion, above all, an opinion as to so delicate and subtle a matter as personal appearance, that his opinion is therefore worthless. It came out in the course of the proceedings that then a "Tichborne Joint-stock Company (Limited)" was projected, and that a number of gentlemen, some of them witnesses, have subscribed funds to carry on the suit. Since it was instituted, it has passed through the hands of several solicitors, one of whom threw it up. It is now in charge of a firm of high respectability, who are also the legal advisers of the Conservative Party.

THE CLAIMANT'S STORY.

The claimant's own affidavit and the cross-examination upon it have been read, but he has not yet been put in the witness-box. He describes his shipwreck in the *Bella*, his escape in one of the boats and arrival in Australia, where he got employment as a farm servant and horse-breaker:

"I have traveled with stock, I carried on a butchering establishment. I rode her Majesty's mails. I twice closed my establishment. If you call that failing, I failed twice. I married a woman in service. If she can write at all, it is very little."

He could not tell much about the *Bella* or the vessel which took him to Australia, but says he was tipsy most of the time just previous to and for some days after the shipwreck. He also accounts for the badness of his memory and change of appearance by his rough life and the hardships he went through:

"I used to make hunting and shooting expeditions into the interior, and was often absent by myself for a month at a time. I have been in the mountains four months at one time, without seeing the face of any human being. I was on horseback. * * Before I went to Australia I was not intemperate, but would sometimes take a glass too much. I once met with an accident to my head. I came home in a hurry. I found that certain orders which I had given had not been carried out, and I went out in a passion, and, forgetting that I had loosened the girths to cool the horse, I jumped on it and set off, and some one passing me my horse started. In trying to pull him up, I pulled the saddle over his head. I fell on my head on a newly-metaled road, a stone cut my forehead and face, and broke the bridge of my nose."

There is some difference of opinion as to whether ROGER, before he left England, could be considered decently educated. He mixed French with his English, but he seems to have written pretty fair letters. Now, he not only mispronounces, but misspells. A governess, who was examined, had a scientific theory on the subject:

"I should say the way of spelling 'worrit' was purely colonial. 'Nuchoring to see me' is a little confusion of the French word 'oucre.' 'Respectiable,' and all cases of multiplying vowels, are his old French education not quite worn off."

A county Magistrate, who believes in his identity (though his wife doesn't, and he rather prefers to discuss the weather than this subject with her) confessed that he was not "a captivating boy," and he could not say he was a "captivating man." At first he believed he was an impostor, because "he could not understand a man not communicating with his banker"—a very English point of view. Another gentleman, a cousin of the plaintiff, expressed some rather strong views as to the manners of English gentlemen. Being asked whether he thought the claimant would pass muster as a gentleman, he said:

"I know many men of good family who would not pass muster with English gentlemen—some no higher than farmers, and others only fit to be classed with pig jobbers."

The *Post*, the fashionable paper of London, speaks, this morning, of "a *lusus naturæ* of a delicate character," hereditary in the TICHBORNE family, on which the plaintiff intends to offer evidence. The trial is pretty certain to last for some weeks yet.

F. J. H.

The Dinner-Plate Homicide—Death of Devine.

The death of BERNARD DEVINE, of No. 410 East Eighteenth-street, which was mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday, was attended with some unusual circumstances. Deceased had been a bar-tender, and being addicted to drink, had often quarreled with his wife, MARIA. The difficulties between them culminated Wednesday evening in an altercation concerning the board of a child of a woman who had lived in the same house, but who had died from the effects of a fall from a window. Deceased attacked his wife with blows, and she, finally, seizing a dinner-plate from the table, struck him over the head with it, severing an artery. Notwithstanding the blood was pouring from this wound, he continued to beat her until he fell exhausted, and the Police then arriving, he was carried off to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where the wife was also taken and locked up. A further delay seems to have ensued, but the wounded man was finally got to Bellevue Hospital. When he arrived there the blood had escaped in such quantities from the severed artery that recovery was impossible, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the surgeons, he died about midnight. The case was assigned to Coroner SCHIRMER, who will thoroughly investigate all the circumstances, but nothing has yet been done beyond a post-mortem examination by Dr. CUSHMAN, which showed that the skull had not been fractured, as at first reported. The inquest in the case will be held today.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Eighth Day's Proceedings—Reinsurance—Taxes, Fees and Deposits—Blank Forms.

At the session of the Insurance Convention, held yesterday, Mr. HINES read a paper on "Reinsurance." He asked what portion of the premiums on unexpired risks should be reserved for reinsurance? The old New-York rule was, he said, as equitable as any that had been practiced. It was simply fifty per cent. of the premiums on unexpired risks having one year or less to run, and a *pro rata* of the premiums or policies having more than one year to run. Exceptions to the fifty per cent. rule were found in a new company, or one whose business was rapidly increasing, and in a company that had ceased business, and was letting its risks expire. The result of calculations on the basis of fifty per cent. had been found to be about forty per cent. of the premiums received in a given year.

Dr. J. S. LAMBERT delivered an address on life insurance, in which he proposed some new ideas derived from experience on the best method of providing security for the Companies. He described the appearance by which it may be known that a man will die of heart disease or apoplexy. He believed in the science of life, and would unite medical skill with the knowledge of the actuary and throw away the slate and pencil with which Companies commenced.

Mr. ATCHESON expressed his thanks to the Insurance Companies for the courtesy and generous hospitality which the Convention had received from them.

Mr. PAINE thanked the gentlemen who had provided the banquets for excluding spirituous liquors from the table. [Applause.]

A resolution of thanks to the Insurance Companies of New-York for their courtesy and hospitality was passed.

Mr. CALDWELL presented a minority report on taxes, fees and deposits, recommending that any Fire, Inland or Marine Insurance Company having business in any other State than that in which it may be organized, should be taxed only upon the amount of premiums received, after deducting commissions and losses actually paid in such State, and that a tax of three per cent. upon such net receipts, in addition to the departmental fees, would be equitable, and that Life-accident Insurance Companies should only be subjected to such taxation as the State in which they are organized may deem proper to impose. The question of deposits should be left entirely to the State in which companies are organized.

Mr. MILLER having vacated the chair, moved that the majority report of the Committee on Deposits be adopted.

Mr. SKEELS was against fixing the deposit at $100,000. He moved that they alter the sum named in the report from $100,000 to $200,000.

The motion was lost by a large majority, after which the report of the Committee was carried.

Mr. CALDWELL moved resolutions declaring that the officer of each State Insurance Department owes it to himself and the public to discharge his duties in a spirit of independence of all control or dictation by those who represent so-called special interests or individual companies, and that any effort to malign or misrepresent the course of any officer, merely because that officer has spurned such dictation of special interests, should receive the detestation of all who are charged with the conduct of State Insurance Departments.

Mr. WEBB, of Indiana, said if the insurance officer did his duty he need not fear criticism. He thought there was something beyond the resolutions which he did not understand. The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. SKEELS submitted a resolution that it was desirable for all States to enact that no policies shall be issued on the lives of their citizens for terms extending beyond the age of seventy-five. He said he did not indorse the resolution himself, but he had been requested by an underwriter to move it.

The motion did not meet with approval and was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Convention next took up the blank form of annual report and balance sheet which was under discussion when the Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock. The Convention will meet again to-morrow.

The Bar-Iron Interest—A New Association Formed.

A convention of the bar-iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. The following officers were elected: President, JAMES A. BURDEN, of Troy; Vice-Presidents, James E. Walker, of Troy, and Nathan Rowland, of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. E. G. Baker, of Philadelphia. The Board of Managers are: Oliver Williams, of Catasauqua; Stephen Robbins, of Philadelphia; Philip D. Borden, of New-York; Wm. E. Coffin, of Boston; Joseph F. Bailey, of Philadelphia; Leander N. Lowell, of New-York. It was determined that the Society should be called the "Eastern Iron-master's Association."

A letter, which had been addressed to the principal iron manufacturers in the country, was then taken up, and its contents, which were substantially as follows, adopted by the Association:

The want of concerted action among the bar-iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States having been productive of very great evil in depressing business and creating local jealousies, it is thought expedient to follow the course of the manufacturers in England, which has proved by years of trial to be the wisest, and to establish uniform prices in all the different grades of iron. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to carry into effect the schedule of rates which the Convention shall decide upon, agreeing not to sell our iron at less than the minimum price there set down. The decimal system of selling iron at so many tenths of a cent per pound is so obviously an improvement on the system of selling by the vague and indefinite term of "ton," that we agree to adopt it.

The schedule containing the rate of prices was also adopted, and it was agreed to defer further action until the next meeting, which will be held in this City on the third Tuesday in July. Adjourned.

The Hotel Suicide—Verdict.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner YOUNG in Parlor No. 422, Grand Central Hotel, in the case of GEORGE C. HATHAWAY, of Rutland, Vt., full particulars of whose death, in the hotel, by his own hand, have been published in the TIMES. The evidence was a repetition of the facts already furnished the public. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. The letter left by deceased referred to in the previous account, was read to the jury as evidence of the intent to commit suicide. It was very long, covering ten pages of note-paper, and had been written with a lead-pencil. It gave no sign, either in the language or the chirography, of the desperate purpose of the writer, as the one was coherent and the other firm and even. The friends of the deceased not only objected to the publication of any part of the letter, but insisted that it should not be read to the jury, although it contained nothing in any way compromising the deceased or any of his relatives, and it was only by a firm exercise of his authority that Coroner YOUNG compelled them to surrender the letter long enough for it to be read to the jury, after which it was again given to the friends, and afterward was resolutely retained by them.

At 8 o'clock last evening the remains of deceased left the City for interment at Rutland, Vt., in charge of a brother of Mr. HATHAWAY, who had meantime arrived in the City in response to a telegram informing him of the tragedy.

The Pirates of the Manitoba—Examination Before a United States Commissioner.

William Martivell, John McDonald, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Thomas Shea, Thomas Welch, Charles Carr, Robert Welsh and Thomas Wood, seamen belonging to the British bark *Manitoba*, who are charged with piracy and attempting to murder the first mate of the vessel, on a voyage from Cardiff to New-York, were brought before United States Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, for examination. Judge BEEBE, F. F. MARBURY, and W. T. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution, and the prisoners were represented by Mr. B. F. RUSSELL. Capt. ALFRED R. DURKEY, and HIRAM MCKINNON, the first mate, testified to the circumstances of the attack upon them, as previously published. The case was then adjourned until this morning.

City Mission Work.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the University-place Presbyterian Church. A number of the Missionaries made encouraging statements of their experiences and observations. Among the figures of the month's operations reported we note the following: There are forty Missionaries, male and female, who made 9,735 visits for the month; seven Mission chapels in daily, almost constant use, in which were held 485 meetings of various kinds for the same period; there are four Mission Sabbath-schools, having under their instruction and care 1,350 children, mostly of the very poor people; there are eight Temperance Societies meeting weekly, and now having 4,000 pledged members enrolled; there are sewing-schools and mother-meetings, reaching several hundreds of worthy needy persons; there are three Mission Churches, with an aggregate membership of more than 300 persons; there are two lodging-houses and two reading-rooms for working men, giving lodgings and meals and reading. The Missionaries aided 150 families and 750 persons with meals, furnished especially for that purpose by the benevolent

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for June 2: Nos. 256, 272, 292, 268, 275, 279, 14½, 208.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
48—In re Mechanics' Banking Association, &c.	177—Lippialt Silver-plate & Eng. Co. vs. Belden.
62—Hilton vs. Pendleton	187—Kirschman vs. Ledi-ard.
	190— ——— vs. ———.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8289—Beadlston vs. McIntire.	6007—Niswald vs. Koch.
	6058—Brown vs. Beman.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6539—Williams vs. New-York and Austin Silver M. Co.	6654—McAndrews vs. Hitchcock.
	——Dollner vs. Isaacsen.
	——Same vs. Same.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 31.

By Judge Ingraham.

Philip Levy *vs.* Charles Emmons; motion granted.

Robert Somerville *vs.* Edward Van Ranst; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of Montgomery Logan, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

George W. Tucker et al. *vs.* Eliakim L. Bolles et al.; allowances granted.

The Hanover National Bank *vs.* Sigsmund Hirchfeld et al.; motion granted; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event.

Henry C. Seward et al. *vs.* Thomas Hunt; motion granted on payment of costs of default and subsequent proceeding, and $10 costs of motion.

Phineas Bartlett et al. *vs.* D. Paris; motion denied, costs to abide event.

Babette Morganthaler *vs.* Jacob Morganthaler; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Atkins *vs.* Howland; motion granted.

Van Allen *vs.* Van Allen; report confirmed.

Kine et al. *vs.* Farrell et al.; order granted.

Taylor Iron Works *vs.* William B. Richards, Jr., et al.; motion denied, costs to abide event.

By Judge Brady.

Larned *vs.* Rider; order settled.

Stockwell *vs.* Edger; order settled.

Bradley *vs.* Sheehy; order settled.

Reed E. Powell *vs.* Bennett & Creiger; order granted.

Cornelia Eliza Parsons *vs.* Frederick Wadsworth Parsons; judgment of divorce granted in favor of plaintiff, and the daughter awarded to her custody.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 1.

By Judge McCunn.

Bertine *vs.* Jackson; Ryan *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; Clark *vs.* Binnington; Charles Schneider *vs.* A. A. Folke et al.; Blake *vs.* Western Union Telegraph Company; James M. Smith *vs.* Jacob Duchard; Felix Weil *vs.* Stephen Whitehouse; orders granted.

William R. Chambers *vs.* John W. Durand; Albert Stickney *vs.* Stephen Sherlock; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Marsland *vs.* Byron; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

James F. Morgan et al. *vs.* Peter Hart; motion granted and order signed.

John M. Fischer *vs.* Edward Bishop; motion decided.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

By Judge McCunn.

Gabriel L. Morgan *vs.* Justin Purdy; reference ordered.

Jordon *vs.* Beck; Albert D. Ferly *vs.* Winthrop S. Gilmore; William Kerr et al. *vs.* John Racter; Charles W. Moore *vs.* Joseph Leary; orders granted.

John H. Puleston *vs.* F. B. Wallace; reference ordered.

Wilson *vs.* Wadsworth; The Bridgewater Paint and Color Works *vs.* Jacob Pabst et al.; Gilhooly *vs.* Bolt; Coulter *vs.* Morgan; The South Carolina Mining Company *vs.* Samuel Hurd et al.; orders granted; Margaret Black *vs.* Samuel H. Black; motion to set aside former order granted; Chambers *vs.* Durand, Christopher *vs.* Staples; orders granted.

Charlotte Gilmore *vs.* Charles F. Gilmore; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Fowler *vs.* White; motion denied.

By Judge Larremore.

Borger *vs.* Thornton; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 1.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Caylus *vs.* The Fall River Iron-works; commission may issue to Mrs. Tillinghast, of Providence, R. I.

Angevine *vs.* Sanford executor; motion granted.

Clark et al. *vs.* Green; motion denied.

In the matter of the assignment of Robert L. Taylor; motion for attachment denied without costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Matter of the Petition of C. T. Bowring & Co., Mortgagees, vs. The Surplus and Remnants of the Ship Edith; and In the Matter of the Petition of Same vs. The Surplus and Remnants of the Ship Polar Star.—The following interesting decision regarding the relative bearing of gold and silver coin in this country and in England, has been rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD:

The claim of the mortgagees in each of these cases is evidenced by a mortgage of the vessel to secure the payment of a promissory note, dated New-York, June 18, 1869, whereby Charles Carou, the mortgageor, promises, twelve months after date, to pay to his own order "£1,000 sterling lawful money of Great Britain, at the Merchants' National Bank, in the City of New-York, with interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually." It is agreed by the parties that the sum of £1,000 sterling lawful money of Great Britain is now worth in New-York $4,850 in the gold coin of the United States, being at the rate of $4 85 in the gold coin of the United States to the £1 sterling of such lawful money of Great Britain. I have no doubt that it was the intention of the parties to the notes and mortgages that the sums of money thereby agreed and secured to be paid, should be solvable only in gold coin; that such were their contracts, and that such contracts are adequately expressed to that end, in such instruments executed at the time. Such contracts are as lawful when made, since the passage of the Legal-tender acts by Congress, as they were when made before, and must be carried out according to their purport and intent. As a decree by a Court of the United States for the payment of money can be made only for the payment of so many dollars of some species of money that is made lawful money by a statute of the United States, it follows that the recovery in these matters must be for so many dollars in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States, as an equivalent to the number of pounds sterling, lawful money of Great Britain, expressed in the notes and mortgages, with the agreed interest added, at the rate of conversion before stated. If the surplus and moneys in Court consist of money that is less in value than gold or silver coin of the United States of an equal denomination, so much of such money must be applied to the satisfaction of the recovery as will purchase the amount of gold and silver coin of the United States for which the recovery is had.

These conclusions necessarily follow from the decision in the case of Bronson *vs.* Rodes, (7 Wallace, 229,) Butler *vs.* Horwitz, (Id., 258,) and Forbes *vs.* Murray, in this Court, November, 1869.

F. F. Marbury, for the petitioners; John Sedgwick, for the mortgageor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Gross.

A HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS—THE KELLOGGS AGAIN IN COURT.

Alexander T. Stewart et al. vs. Edward R. Kellogg.—This is an action by plaintiffs, composing the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., to recover from defendant the sum of $153 53 for goods sold to defendant's wife. As already reported frequently in the TIMES, its readers will remember that between this defendant and his wife, to whom the goods were sold, a suit for divorce has been long pending in the Courts of Kings County. The defense set up in this action was that the goods were not furnished with defendant's knowledge or counsel; that he had always provided his wife with the necessaries suitable to her position, and that before the sale of these goods plaintiffs had notice from defendant that if they trusted his wife it would be at their own risk.

Judge Gross rendered a decision in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest.

Henry H. Rice for plaintiff; Van Cott, Winslow and Van Cott for defendants.

Cruelty to Car-Horses—Mr. Bergh Active.

Yesterday afternoon, in West Broadway, the car-lines were blocked for a considerable time, owing to several lame horses being turned out of harness by Mr. CAMPBELL, the Superintendent of Mr. BERGH's Society. Two horses belonged to the Sixth-avenue line, which, as a rule, runs very good stock, and gives Mr. BERGH very little trouble. The drivers wanted to hitch on two cars to one team, after taking out the lame horses, but this arrangement Mr. CAMPBELL would not allow, it being, he said, "too warm" for double work even for animals. Eventually the cars from which the lame horses were turned out, were shunted off the track, thus clearing the road. Late in the day the Grand-street and Forty-second-street line, and the Broadway and University-street lines were blocked for similar purpose and with like results.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.113⅝	200 Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c. 46⅛
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.114	100 do............ 46⅛
500 do.......small.113⅝	10 Cumb.Coal & Iron 34
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅝	100 Mariposa Pref..... 8⅝
70,000 U. S. 6s, Cur......115⅝	300 Adams Express.... 82
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o.. 71	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 46⅛
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 71	600 N.Y.C.&Hud.Rv. 99⅛
3,000 do............ 70½	600 do..bet. call. 99⅛
10,000 do.........s60. 70¾	100 do...........b3. 99⅛
70,000 do.........s60. 70⅞	25 Erie.............. 29
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new.. 74	100 do..bet. call. 29
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 93½	200 Harlem........... 133⅛
2,000 N.C. F'g Act,'68. 31	200 do............ 133⅛
2,000 N. C. 6s,Sp.Tax. 19¾	200 Reading.bet. call.117⅛
6,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 26⅛	600 L. S. & M. So..b.c.113⅝
7,000 N. Car. 6s, o. bs. 47½	500 do............ 113⅛
2,000 Ark.6s, F'g Act. 58	500 Union Pacific...... 33¼
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, R.........110¼	100 do..bet. call. 33⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 94¾	100 do............ 33
1,000 Br'klyn 6s,W.L. 95⅛	600 do............ 32¾
1,000 do............ 95	50 Panama........... 49
4,000 Har. Cons. bds. 92	600 Cleve. & Pitts.....121⅛
9,000 Cent. Pac. G.bs.102⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.b.c.. 85⅞
10,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 92⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf. 98⅛
10,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 84½	200 C., C., C. & Ind.b3. 89⅛
10,000 do.........s60. 84	100 do............ 89⅛
2,000 Del.,L. & W.1st. 97	31 do............ 89⅛
5,000 T. & W. C.C.bs. 90	100 N. J. Central...... 112⅛
2,000 O. & M.Cons.bs. 95⅛	36 Chicago & R. I.....121⅛
1,000 St.L. & I. M.1st. 95⅛	100 do............ 121⅞
12,000 Col.,C.& I.C.1st. 87⅛	300 do............ 122
5,000 C.Falls & M.1st. 88	200 do..bet. call.122
6,000 do............ 88⅛	100 do............c.121⅞
2,000 L. S. Div. bds... 94	100 Mil. & St. Paul..... 62⅛
20 Continental Bk....100	300 do............ 62
5 do...............101	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.s3. 81⅛
8 Del.& Hud.Canal.124	100 Tol.,Wab. & West. 63
200 American Coal..... 62	50 do............ 63⅛
200 Canton Co......... 82⅛	200 do............ 62⅞
200 do..bet. call. 83	20 do............ 62⅛
200 Cons. Coal of Md. 47⅛	400 Del., L. & West...110
100 do..bet. call. 47⅛	13 Chicago & Alton..119⅛
100 do............ 47⅝	1000 Ohio & Miss...... 46⅛
100 do............ 47⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo......100
100 W. Union Tel...... 58	100 do...........b30.100⅛
100 do.........s10. 57⅞	100 Col., C. & I. Cent. 23⅛
800 do...........b3. 58	100 do............ 23⅛
100 do.........b. c.c. 57⅞	400 Atlantic & Pac.Pf. 36
300 Quicksilver Min.. 13⅛	200 do............ 36⅛
100 do............ 13⅛	100 do............ 36⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅝	80,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctf's. bet. call. 93⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛	2,140 do............ 93⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 70⅝	100 Union Pacific. b. c. 33⅛
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, n.bd. 71	100 do.........b60. 33⅛
50,000 do............ 70¾	100 Chi. & N. W.......... 85⅞
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 69	90 do............ 86
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 64	200 do..bet. call. 85⅞
2,000 Alabama St. 8s.103	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 98⅛
200 Con. Coal of Md... 48	100 do...........b3 98⅛
500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 46⅝	107 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89⅛
1100 do..bet. call. 46⅛	100 New-Jersey Cen...112
600 do............ 46⅛	300 Chi. & Rock I......122⅛
100 Mary'd C. Co. b. c. 36⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 81⅛
200 Wells-Fargo Ex. S. 2½	100 Chi. & Alton.......119⅛
200 United States Ex. 54⅛	100 Han. & St. Jos......100⅛
200 do............ 54⅞	20 do............ 99
90 do............ 54⅛	400 Col. C. & In. Cent. 23⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 99⅛	50 do............ 23⅛
1,200 L. S. & M. S. b.c.113⅛	

THURSDAY, June 1—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$4,439,358**, making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$226,323,076**. The following are the details of the 1st of June schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES JUNE 1.

	March 1, 1869.	June 1, 1871.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,668,050
Less purchase and converted	......	214,992,100
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,387,665,950
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	516,462,800
Total outstanding	$2,107,840,150	$1,894,128,750
Decrease under new Administration		213,711,400

Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.

	March 4, 1869.	June 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,096,800
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,574,765
Gold notes	28,775,500	17,145,400
Three per cents	57,140,000	34,445,000
Four per cents	......	678,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	1,999,002
Accrued interest	35,071,255	38,672,431
In gross	$533,211,899	$503,611,398
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	89,744,376
Total	$434,470,638	$413,867,027
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	8,861,583
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$405,005,434
Decrease in unfunded debt		12,611,676
Decrease in funded stocks		213,711,400
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$226,323,076

Outstanding Debt, as above.

Funded	$1,894,128,700
Unfunded	405,005,434
Total June 1, 1871	$2,299,134,185
Total May 1, 1871	2,303,573,543
Decrease of Month	$4,439,358

In the Gold market there was a slight advance after the Treasury sale of $2,000,000 at 111⅞ ₱ cent. Sales were made in the Room at 112@112⅛ ₱ cent., closing 112 bid. The Foreign Exchanges steady at 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent., sixty days, London. The Public Funds firm at 114@114⅛ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The offerings of this class comparatively small, and not much done in the May and November classes at the difference of interest. The Tennessee State Bonds were weaker on considerable offerings at the early Board at 71@70⅞ ₱ cent. The Pacific Bonds were steady at 92⅝ ₱ cent. for the Unions, at the close, and 102⅝@103 for the Centrals. The Miscellaneous Share list was partially lower than yesterday, sympathizing with the weaker or somewhat hesitating feeling in the Railway speculation. The cause of this hesitation was variously construed on the Street, but its influence was apparent on New-York Central Stock and Scrip and most of the Western Roads—Rock Island being an exception among the latter. The North-wests failed to respond to the prompt declaration of the June Half-yearly Dividend of Five ₱ cent. on both Common and Preferred, and Lake Shore fell off below 113 ₱ cent., though recovering later in the day.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Railway market feverish; Gold steady at 112 bid: Exchange steady, and the Public Funds firm on very light offerings:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅞	111⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114
American Gold	111⅞	112
Bills on London, 60 days	110½	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅛	99⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	93⅛	93⅛
Reading Railroad	118⅛	117⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122⅛	122⅛
North-west Common	86⅛	85⅞
North-west Preferred	98⅛	98⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅛	45⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62	62⅛
Lake Shore	113⅛	113⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅛	62⅞
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	30⅛	29⅞
Union Pacific	33⅛	33
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅛	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
Union Land Grants	85	84⅞
Union Incomes	85	84⅞

SALES OF GOLD BY TREASURY, JUNE 1.

Bates & Brown.	E. Sweet & Co.
$35,000.........111.94	20,000.........111.89
E. H. Cross.	50,000.........111.88
1,885,000.........111.87½	
Total	$2,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 1.

Gold receipts	$515,519 18
Gold payments	126,947 27
Gold balance	57,703,839 56
Currency receipts	1,175,499 14
Currency payments	3,263,384 80
Currency balance	2,454,471 46
Customs	512,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......x113⅝	5-20 coup., '67........114
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....117⅛	5-20 coup., '68........114
5-20 coup., '62..........111⅝	10-40 reg.............109⅝
5-20 coup., '64..........111⅝	10-40 coup............110
5-20 coup., '65..........111⅝	6s currency...........115⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 70⅛	Ohio 6s, '86..........105½
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 70⅛	Ky. 6s................100
Va. 6s, old............ 68⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70....110⅛
Ga. 6s................. 89	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100
Ga. 7s, new bds....... 92⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100
Ga. 7s, Gold bds...... 93⅛	Ill. War Loan..........100
N. C. 6s, old.......... 47⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan......100
N. C. 6s, F'dg Act '66. 37	Ind. 5s................100
N. C. 6s, F'dg Act '68. 31⅛	Mich. 6s, '73..........100
N. C. 6s, new bds..... 26⅛	Mich. 6s, '78..........100
N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax..... 19⅛	Mich. 6s, '83..........100
S. C. 6s............... 73	Mich. 7s, '78..........100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 63⅛	N. Y. reg. B. L........110
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is. 94⅛	N. Y. coup. B. L.......110
La. 6s, new bds....... 62⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
Cal. 7s................112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Conn. 6s...............102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
R. I. 6s...............102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '76.106
Ala. 5s................ 74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
Ala. 8s................103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
Ark. 6s, Funded....... 57	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.is. 53	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O 47	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102⅛
Ohio 6s, '81...........104⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 92	Tol. & Wab. 2d......... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 94	Han. & Naples 1st..... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89½	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subsc'n. 89½	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......101¾	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 84
N. Y. Cen.6s,conv.,'76.101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st..... 85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76....101	Gal. & Chi. Ext.......101¼
Erie 1st Ext..........100	Gal. & Chi. 2d......... 95½
Erie 1st Ind.......... 93	Chi., R. I. & Pac......102
Erie 2d 7s, '79......... 94½	Morris & Essex 1st...102
Erie 3d 7s, '83......... 92	Morris & Essex 2d.... 97½
Erie 4th 7s, '80........ 87½	Clev. & Tol. S. F......103
Long Dock Bonds..... 87	N. J. Cen. new bonds.102½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st...103½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..105	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d.... 99
Harlem 1st 7s..........105½	Clev. & Pitts.Con.S.F. 92
Harlem C.M.&S.F.8s. 91	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......100
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs....... 92½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 96
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bs....... 91	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 85½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..118½	Chi. & Alton S. F......100½
Chi., B. & Q.8 ₱c.,1st.112	Chi. & Alton 1st......104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d... 97	Chi. & Alton Inc....... 93
M. S. & N.I. S.F.7 ₱c.101¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st......101
Pac. R. 7s,guar.by Mo. 99½	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd 95½
Cen. Pac. Bonds........102¼	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 96
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 92½	Peninsula R. Bonds.... 92
Union Pac. L. Gr. 7s... 84½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.. 95
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.108
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 86	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 97
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.. 77	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 98
Chi. & N. W. S. F...... 99	Mil. & St. P.,I.& M.D.91
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 88
Chi. & N. W. Con. Bs. 93½	Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 96
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bs. 88	Joliet & Chi. 1st......108½
Chi. & N. W. 1st....... 98½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 87½
H. & St. Jo. Conv.....104½	Tol., Peo. & W.,E.D.x 88
Lack. & West. Bds....102	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 88½
Del., L. & West. 1st... 99	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d..... 77
Del., L. & West. 2d.... 96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....... 96
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 94	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 88
T. & W. 1st, St. L.Div. 89½	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138	Importers'&Traders'.174
Manhattan..........153	Park................161
Merchants'..........119	Manuf. & Merchants.101
Mechanics'..........139	Central National....108¼
America..........	Second National.....180
City................225	Fourth National.....112¼
Tradesmen's.........156	Ninth National......115
Butchers' & Drovers.148	Tenth National......125
Mechanics'&Traders'130	Gold Exchange....... 75
Gallatin National....120	Bkr's.'&Brok'rs' Ass.100
Merchants'Exchange.102½	Del. & Hudson Canal.123
Seventh Ward.......108	Pennsylvania Coal...222
State of New-York...110	Maryland Coal Co.... 36
Commerce...........120½	American Coal....... 62
Ocean.............. 94	Spring Mountain Coal 55
Mercantile..........123	Canton Co., Baltimore 82½
American Exchange.114	Con. Coal of Maryland 47½
Pacific.............. 95	Western Union Tel... 57⅞
Chatham............171	Quicksilver Mining... 13⅛
Bank of N. America..107	Quicksilver Pref..... 20
Irving..............128	Mariposa Mining Co.. 5
East River..........115½	Mariposa Mining Pref 8⅝
Market..............127	Mariposa Trust. Ctf's. 21
Nassau..............106	Boston Water Power. 42
Shoe & Leather......162	Adams Express....... 82
Corn Exchange.......129	Wells-Fargo Express. 46⅛
Continental.........101	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2½
St. Nicholas........120	American M. U. Ex.. 56
Marine..............165	United States Ex.... 54⅛
Commonwealth....... 97	Pacific Mail......... 46⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, new	100	100½
Camden & Amboy	128⅛	129
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅞
Reading	117½	117¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62⅛
Catawissa Preferred	48⅛	48½
Philadelphia & Erie	28⅛	29
Northern Central	41⅛	42
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	94	94⅛

The following is the annual statement of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and call loans	$375,260 73	
Time loans	242,099 06	
Cash in hand of agents and purchasers	55,100 21	
$895,000 United States 5-20 bonds cost	981,067 35	
$775,000 United States 10-40 bonds cost	838,025 00	$2,491,552 35
27,149 shares P. M. S. S. Co. stock, (being also a liability for the same amount)		2,714,900 00
1,668 shares California Dry Dock Co., San Francisco		100,335 99
42,445 tons coal		619,622 94
Outfits and supplies		282,820 23
Real estate:		
San Francisco, including wharf and franchise	931,819 60	
Warehouses, San Francisco	133,230 78	
Benicia	25,649 41	
Oregon	2,367 75	
San Diego	1,215 00	
Hong Kong, with wharf, storehouses, &c.	170,941 79	
Yokohama, with storehouses and coal-sheds	62,317 97	
Hiogo	991 34	
Taboga Water-works, &c.	40,000 00	
Islands (Bay of Panama)	25,000 00	
Aspinwall iron wharf, house, warehouse, &c.	259,677 94	
Canal-street wharf	25,000 00	$1,778,211 58
Steamers:		
Colorado	750,000 00	
Sacramento	600,000 00	
Constitution	600,000 00	
Henry Chauncey	600,000 00	
Arizona	600,000 00	
Rising Star	600,000 00	
Montana	600,000 00	
New-York	500,000 00	
Costa Rica	400,000 00	
Ocean Queen	380,000 00	
Golden Age	300,000 00	
St. Louis	75,000 00	
Ariel	75,000 00	
America	1,017,942 22	
Great Republic	1,053,234 72	
Japan	1,019,434 72	
China	1,006,282 42	
Alaska	964,138 39	
Oregonian	500,000 00	
Ancon	167,502 13	$11,843,534 60
Lighters		103,122 60
Unsettled Accounts with connecting Companies, &c.		47,674 20
Balance to debit of profit and loss		78,934 63
Total		$20,060,709 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$20,000,000 00
Freight on coals in transitu	50,939 92
Unsettled accounts with connecting Companies	9,769 20
Total	$20,060,709 12

The Directors of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, at their meeting in Chicago at 5 o'clock last evening, declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, cash, free of Government tax, on both the Common and the Preferred Stock, payable June 30. The transfer-books close June 14, and reopen July 1.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 17th of May gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,130,493	Increase..£3,748
Public deposits	8,325,512	Decrease..83,989
Other deposits	19,210,147	Increase..321,124
Government securities	12,958,741	No alteration.
Other securities	18,037,153	Decrease..700,047
Notes unemployed	14,019,255	Increase..814,200

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,302,660, being a decrease of £139,855; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,077,037, showing an increase of £760,226 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£24,077,037	£20,005,207
Reserve	14,774,377	11,777,082
Notes in circulation	24,302,660	23,228,175
Rate of discount	2½ per cent.	3 per cent.
Consols	93⅛	94⅛
French rentes	53f.	75f. 7c.

The London *Times* reports as follows from Frankfort:

"Frankfort advices state that the apprehensions as to the probable influence of the intended large French loans have greatly subsided, and that it is believed the French Government will negotiate a heavy amount, payable in long terms, with a cosmopolitan combination of bankers, whereby the burden will be divided among the different financial centres. Germany could then take a large portion without any pressure, as 200,000,000 thalers treasury bonds, (about £33,000,000,) issued for war purposes, will be called in, out of the proceeds of the first installments of the contribution. The German stock markets, therefore, maintain their firmness, and although, owing to the high prices to which shares have advanced, speculation is now restricted, new issues are daily introduced and readily subscribed. Among these have been $2,000,000 New-York Midland, and $1,000,000 Grand Rapids and Indiana bonds. Omaha Bridge bonds have reached 90, and few now remain in first hands. Central Pacific have receded 2 ₱ cent. in consequence of the issue of $2,000,000 California-Oregon, guaranteed by the Central Pacific at 81. A subscription for $2,000,000 New-Orleans-Mobile bonds has been fixed for an early day."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE AT THE CURrent market prices of the day, First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, maturing from 1896 to 1899; coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1:

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1871, were	$3,435,257 09
The increase of net earnings for the four months ending April 30, 1871, over the same period in 1870, were	487,394 82
The President of the Company estimates the net earnings for the year 1871	4,500,000 00
The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is (gold)	1,634,220 00

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1871.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are extending their line of road to the head of reliable navigation on the Ohio River, where it will meet and connect with lines now building or projected, to the principal railroad centres and river cities of the Western States. 227 miles are in operation, and the iron for 100 miles additional is now being laid. The road will have, when completed, a large East and West through business, beside an immense mineral and general local traffic.

The SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are amply secured, and very desirable for safe and profitable investment.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO. we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable-character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds, desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about 20 per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co., and as agents of the U. S. Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new U. S. Bonds.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes. Present market quotations, 98¼c.@99c. and interest.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY pay NINE PER CENT. per annum to the investor, are secured by a valuable land grant and all the property of the Company. For sale, at 90 and accrued interest, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNN, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where maps and further information can be obtained.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing *seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, payable in gold,* are offered for sale at *par and accrued interest.* These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on a *railroad two thousand miles long,* and on a *land grant of sixty-five millions of acres,* being in all respects the safest and most profitable security now in the market.

For the fullest information address

JAY COOKE & CO., Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railway Company. New-York: Corner Nassau and Wall sts. Philadelphia: No. 114 South 3d-st. Washington: No. 452 15th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 1, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	22	Butter, pkgs.	2,626
Cotton, bales	1,232	Cheese, pkgs.	6,237
Copper, bbls	14	Tallow, pkgs.	190
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	100	Lard, pkgs.	320
Eggs, bbls	2,026	Oil-cake, pkgs.	142
Flour, bbls	6,471	Crude Turp., bbls.	227
Wheat, bushels	355,720	Spirits Turp., bbls.	607
Corn, bushels	240,950	Resin, bbls	3,281
Oats, bushels	110,740	Tar, bbls	
Meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bushels	4
Meal, bags	426	Tobacco, hhds	600
Rye, bushels	1,269	Tobacco, bxs.&cases	556
Beans, (Cal.) bags	5,177	Tea, pkgs.	159
Hemp, bales	19	Wine, (Cal.,) gallons	5
Hops, bales	183	Brandy, (Cal.,) galls	14,335
Hides, No.	6,064	Whisky, bbls	3,181
Hides, bdls	130	Wool, bales	601
Horns, No.	5,320	Salmon, cases	264
Leather, sides	10,828	Whale-oil, gallons	975
Pork, bbls	135	Skins, bales	5,844
Beef, pks.	53		46

ASHES—Have been selling slowly at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been slow of sale, yet quoted steady; 62 bags by the *Alice Tainter* were reported sold on private terms. Other kinds have been dull and more or less nominal. Of the recent movements in other than Rio, Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. give this summary: 5,160 mats Java, ex *Agincourt*, sold before arrival on private terms; 2,836 bags Maracaibo, ex *M. B. Nickerson*, sold for consumption on private terms; 491 bags Maracaibo, 218 bags Laguayra, 140 bags Costa Rica, 72 bags Curacoa, sold in lots for consumption, within our range; 650 bags San Domingo shipped to Hamburg and Havre by first hands. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been less active for early delivery, opening in favor of buyers, though closing with rather more steadiness, under the more favorable Liverpool advices; sales, 2,429 bales, including 289 bales to shippers, 864 bales to spinners, 181 bales to speculators, and 1,095 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been moderate inquiry, and though prices opened 1/16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, the market closed about steady on the basis of yesterday's final quotations; sales, 11,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for June, 300 bales at 16 13-16c., 400 bales at 16¾c., 100 bales at 16 15-16c.; July, 100 bales at 17⅛c., 700 bales at 17 5-16c., 700 bales at 17⅜c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c.; August, 200 bales at 17⅝c., 200 bales at 17 7-16c. And today, for June, 200 bales at 16⅝c., 200 bales at 16 9-16c., 200 bales at 16⅞c., 1,400 bales at 16¾c., 100 bales at 16⅞c.; July, 700 bales at 17c., 200 bales at 17⅛c., 1,100 bales at 17¼c., 300 at 17 5-16c., 400 bales at 17⅜c.; 100 bales each July and August at 17⅜c.; August, 1,000 bales at 17⅛c., 300 bales at 17⅜c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c., 900 bales at 17½c.; September, 200 bales at 16⅞c., 500 bales at 16¾c.; October, 200 bales at 15¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: June, 16.84c., July, 17.36c., August, 17.46c. The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics have caused the stock of Cotton in New-York and vicinity to be taken up to evening of 30th May, with the following result, as near as can be ascertained, viz.: In warehouses, 43,850 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 11,980 bales; on dock in course of discharging, 1,500 bales; in Jersey City, 150 bales; making a total of 57,480 bales. The receipts at this port today were 1,262 bales, including 821 bales from Norfolk, 110 bales from Indianola, 82 bales from Wilmington, and 219 bales ₱ railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	14	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅝	16	16⅛	16⅛
Low Middling	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Middling	17⅝	18	18⅛	18⅛
Good Middling	18⅝	19	19⅛	19⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,124
Receipts last week	14,134
Receipts the preceding week	12,992
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	987,421
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	1,262
Exports since Sept. 1	596,780
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	420,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	57,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Thursday. Bales.	Thus far this week, without today. Bales.	Thus far last week, including today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	605	3,987	4,769	5,522	1,016
New-Orleans	574	7,961	14,782	16,544	9,590
Mobile	284	1,570	1,981	2,691	2,311
Savannah	300	1,821	3,382	3,970	2,449
Charleston	583	1,347	1,825	2,283	1,601
Wilmington	25	74	203	231	157
Norfolk	377	3,686	2,278	2,598	1,226
Baltimore	195	225	250	420	Est. 400
New-York	329	2,868	3,799	4,452	2,613
Boston	44	240	447	447	Est. 300
Various	..	....	....	Prov...	285
				C. P. 620	139
Total	3,316	25,779	33,716	39,806	22,087
This day last week	7,499	....	Vs. 620	45,706	22,258
This day last year	2,741	....	Vs.1,124	....	22,087
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,767,957
Same time last year					2,759,382

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate call for most kinds of State and Western Flour on the basis of previous quotations. A light export trade has been reported in shipping extras, chiefly at $6 35@$6 40 for good State, ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45; very good to fancy, $6 45@$7; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 05@$6 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, $6 15@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 40@$5 55
Sour Flour	5 25@6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 40@6 00
Extra State	6 10@7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 10@7 00
Extra Genesee	7 05@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 55@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 05@6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., at $5 85@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$10 25 for good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand and steady at from $4 20@$6 15 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand since our last at $3 45@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 for Caloric, and $4 10@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,030 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 70@$6 85
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 85@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 20@6 15
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@4 25
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and quoted toward the close about 1c. a bushel cheaper on Spring, and 2c.@5c. lower on Winter, influenced by the large arrivals and the less favorable reports from Liverpool, which tended to check the export movement. The bulk of the day's business was in new crop Spring at $1 48@$1 50 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, and $1 42 for soft do.; also, $1 53 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee, last half of June delivery. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat attracted much less attention, particularly from buyers for the Continental markets, and under some pressure to place stock, values have been seriously depressed. The range was from $1 61@$1 69, the latter rate for small lots to complete cargoes, with most of the dealings in Amber at $1 65@$1 66 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been quiet and irregular. The general market closed weak, with sellers of straight No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 48 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels, in store, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 63@$1 75, chiefly at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 61@$1 69, chiefly Amber, at $1 65@$1 66; No. 1 Spring at $1 53 for choice Milwaukee, last half of June delivery; No. 2 do., $1 48@$1 50, closing at $1 48 for straight samples afloat; soft do. at $1 42; White Genesee, $1 70@$1 85; Red and Amber State, $1 61@$1 69 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fairly active demand for trade and speculative purposes as well as for shipment, but with liberal receipts and offerings, prices have been rather easier. The average condition of the arrivals was more satisfactory, as the proportion that graded merchantable was larger. Sales have been reported since our last of 193,000 bushels at 63c.@75c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at about 72½c.@73c. for fair to choice very dry samples, afloat; 69c.@72½c. for steamer grades, the latter for very good, and 65c.@68c. for heated; 73c. for old Mixed Western; 75c.@77½c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@77c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at $1 08@$1 10 for New Western, and $1 18@$1 20 for New State, ₱ bushel; sales, 3,450 bushels. Barley-malt continues in light request at from 90c.@$1 30 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05 for fair ordinary State; $1 35@$1 40 for fancy City; sales, 8,500 bushels. Oats have been depressed and quoted rather cheaper, on a slow trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,009 bushels, part to arrive, at 62½c.@67½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new Mixed and White Western, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64c.@64½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for State; 65c.@67½c. for White Ohio, from track, store and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 16,829 bushels Wheat, and 71,727 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 1,349 bbls. Flour, 3,136 bushels Wheat and 24,536 bushels Corn, for Glasgow; 26,479 bushels Corn for London; 27,516 bushels Corn for Falmouth.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been very dull, and prices have been quoted altogether nominal.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in light request at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at from 95c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull at old figures; 500 bales Jute Butts were sold at Boston at 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous prices, ranging from 6c.@12c. for the range of grades of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 28 bales; exports, 193 bales.

METALS—There has been a light movement reported in Ingot Copper at the uniform price of 21¾c. ₱ lb. A moderate call has been noted for Iron, without much alteration in values; sales, 100 tons No. 2 American at $33; 500 tons Glengarnock Pig, from ship, at about $31; 400 tons Wrought Scrap on private terms, and 100 packs Russian Sheet at 11½c., gold. Lead, Spelter, and Pig-tin have been inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales 350 boxes Coke Plates, 10x14, at $7 50@$7 62½, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but has been without activity. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@48c., and New-Orleans 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm and in demand, with sales reported of 1,200 bbls. Strained and good Strained at $2 60@$2 62½, chiefly good Strained at the latter rate; and 120 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$6, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,281 bbls. Tar has been quiet, owing partly to the advanced claims of holders; 110 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 60@$2 70 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Of Spirits Turpentine 250 bbls. were sold at 49c.@50c. from wharf and dock, and 51c. for lots from store; receipts, 607 bbls. Market unchanged. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 49c.@50c.; Crude, nominal; Resin, $2 55@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 60@$3; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The dealings in most kinds have been light since our last, but prices have been maintained. Sales 600 bbls. Crude Whale at New-London, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—The reports from the Creek have been of a steady though not active market; for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of $5 05@$5 10 for Lower, and $4 95@$5 for Upper Road deliveries. In the local markets business in Crude, in bulk, has been confined to job lots at equal to 15c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 19c. here, and 13¾c.@19c. at Philadelphia. The receipts there were 2,300 bbls. Refined Oil has been unusually dull, yet has not been offered freely, and has been quoted rather steadier as to price, on the basis of 25½c., for Standard White, for prompt, and 25¾c. for do., June delivery; 1,000 bbls. were reported sold for July delivery, at 26¼c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., July delivery, at 26¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,060 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,346 bbls. for Kiel, and 3,796 bbls. for Bremen. Refined Oil in cases continues very quiet at from 29c.@30c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 9¼c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon. The export clearances included 1,295 bbls. Naphtha, for Hamburg.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, lower and irregular. Sales have been reported of 315 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 90 for new Western Mess; $15 75 for City do.; $13@$13 75 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $14@$14 50 for Prime Mess, and $17 50 for City Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been but little call for New Western, which has been available on the basis of $15 50, seller June, and $15 62½, seller July. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy at from 5¾c.@7c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue very dull at 10c.@13c. for Hams; 6¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at 8½c. for Long Clear, 8¾c.@9¼c. for Western and City Short Clear, 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Rib, 8c. for Cumberland; sales, 235 pks. Lard has been moderately sought after at drooping prices, on freer offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10¼c. for new Western Steam, and 9¾c. for City. Beef has been in moderate demand, but at irregular prices; sales have been reported of 215 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$17 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $22 50@$26 for Prime Mess, and $25@$28 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 150 tierces. Beef Hams have been quite dull at from $23 50@$27 50, ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter continues quiet within our former range, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@30c., and very inferior to fair, 10c.@23c., and New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@23c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@15c., ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 2,626 pkgs. Cheese has been in limited demand at from 10c.@13c. for fair to fancy Factory; 10c.@13c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 7c.@12c. for Western. The day's receipts were 6,237 boxes.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Total New.	Total Old and New.	Total May 1, 1871.	Total June 1, 1870.
Clear	923	923	1,162	190
Mess	72,742	75,225	74,674	16,113
Thin Mess	1,688	1,688	1,665	1,135
Prime Mess	20,107	20,865	12,667	5,064
Flank	1	1	21	....
Prime	7,911	7,911	5,441	4,486
Rumps	699	721	834	1,388
Refuse Mess	733	733	1,020	73
Refuse Prime Mess	856	856	505	71
Refuse Prime	224	224	161	100
Other Refuse	189	222	226	155
Uninspected	9,744	9,744	26,240	2,156
Grand total bbls.	115,906	118,863	124,836	30,906

BEEF.

	Total New.	Total Old and New.	Total May 1, 1871.	Total June 1, 1870.
Repacked Mess	6,666	6,756	6,299	7,966
Repacked Chicago Mess.	143	148	....	1,823
Railroad Beef	....	....	....	23
Refuse Mess	1,427	1,427	999	871
Other Refuse	442	442	49	....
Tcs. Prime Mess	12,394	12,394	10,517	7,055
Country Mess	29	29	181	....
Uninspected, tcs.	1,641	1,682	6,871	134
Uninspected, bbls.	1,175	1,175	2,533	268
Grand totals, tcs. and bbls.	23,917	24,048	27,359	18,140

RICE—Has been quiet at unchanged quotations. Stock, as made up by Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., 521 tcs. Carolina, and 4,822 bags Rangoon, against 1,234 tcs. Carolina and 1,300 bags Rangoon, same time in 1870.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull at 8c., gold, for Crude, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for at steady rates; sales 941 hhds. at 9⅛c. for (about 600 hhds.) average good fair refining Cuba, 9⅛c. for strictly good refining Porto Rico, and 9⅝c. for prime Porto Rico, ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8⅞c.@9⅝c., and grocery from 9¾c.@10⅜c. No. 12 Box Sugar is quoted at 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in slack request at from 10¾c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York June 1.

	1870. Hhds.	1871. Hhds.
Cuba	79,464	61,448
Porto Rico	4,264	4,972
English Islands	3,086	1,898
Martinique	150	2,021
St. Croix	248	162
New-Orleans	....	49
Total hhds.	87,212	70,550
Total boxes	99,632	72,887
Total bags	355,305	279,315
Melado, hhds.	1,322	6,836

The movements in Raw Sugars in May, Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation,) May 1, 1871	43,362	50,715	168,559	5,057
Receipts since May 1	59,099	53,061	172,994	7,710
Total	102,461	103,776	341,553	12,767
Sales since May 1	31,911	30,889	62,238	5,931
Stock June 1, 1871	70,550	72,887	279,315	6,836
Stock June 1, 1870	87,212	99,632	355,305	1,322
Stock June 1, 1869	96,645	135,590	102,392	952
Stock June 1, 1868	51,868	40,636	1,838	89

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite active at firm rates. Sales have been reported of 335,060 lbs. of Tallow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, small lots Stearine at 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been steady since our last, on a moderate trade. The movements in May Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "During the past month the demand for Kentucky Tobacco has again been active; 1,000 hhds. were taken for consumption and 4,200 hhds. for export, the largest part for Italy, Spain and the Mediterranean, with some sales for the North of Europe. Stocks of low grades were largely reduced, and in the latter part of the month held for higher rates, which has checked business. It is an unfavorable omen that, as has been the case for several seasons back, prices in the West rule higher than on the sea-board, while in the foreign markets they are still lower than with us. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	5¼c.@ 6c.	6¼c.@ 6¾c.
Common to Medium Leaf	6¼c.@ 7¼c.	6¾c.@ 7¾c.
Good Leaf	7½c.@ 8¼c.	8c.@ 9c.
Fine Leaf	8¾c.@ 9¼c.	9¼c.@10c.
Selections	9¾c.@10¼c.	10¼c.@12c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco—There has been a better feeling in this branch, and although prices are generally acknowledged to be high, still the demand has been good throughout the month, with increased sales. Connecticut and Massachusetts have shown considerable activity for old crop Wrappers, which have a firmer tone, strengthened, no doubt, by the large sale of a leading packer in Hartford, who held the bulk of this stock. For new crop the principal business done has been in Seconds and Fillers, which, contrary to the opinion of many, have sold at high prices, (considering the growth,) and met with ready sales. State seed commenced to move with a sale of 1,100 cases of one packing, which brought good prices, and will establish the rates for this sort during the season. Ohio Tobacco met with more inquiry, several pks. changing hands at prices which, although not so high as the expectations indulged in at the commencement of the season, are still quite satisfactory, and, taking into consideration the poor quality of many of the lots offered, the prices paid are full. Pennsylvania is still inquired for. Although the dealings are not so large as heretofore, still holders are firm, and sales made have been at former rates. Wisconsin has been sold mostly in a jobbing way thus far, but there is no doubt that this crop contains a great deal of useful Tobacco. The sales comprise 1,500 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, 12½c.@13c.@14c.@18c.@22c.@23c.@35c.@37½c.@45c.; 1,400 cases State, 22½c.@25c.@27½c.@30c.; 1,650 cases Ohio, 15c.@16c.@18½c.@20½c.@22½c.; 700 cases Pennsylvania, 13½c.@17½c.@22½c.@22c.@25c.; 100 cases Wisconsin, 19c.@22c. We quote Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers	15@18	12½@13
Binders and Seconds	25@32	15@23
Wrappery lots	35@40	25@35
Fine wrappers	45@65	40@45
New-York State fillers	12@15	13½@15
Average lots	25@30	22½@32½
Wrappers	20@40	25@50
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12@15	13½@15
Average lots	20@22½	16@27½
Wrappers	22@40	25@45

Havana Tobacco—Although late advices from the island confirm previous statements that the crop will be shorter than last year, and prices paid there are from 5c. to 10c. ₱ lb higher, still the large stock here, increased by the moderate arrivals, gives our dealers confidence that there will be no scarcity of the article, and while holders are firm, still no transactions of moment can be consummated without some concessions, the exceptions being for really fine lots, which are scarce and command full prices at all times. Our sales are 5,500 bales for consumption; 250 bales sold in bond, from 35c. to 42c. ₱ lb., in gold; 750 bales were transhipped. *Yara Tobacco* continues unchanged; the small stock is held at high prices, but only sold in small parcels. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; Good, 87½c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½. *Yara*—I Cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II Cut, $1 15c., currency; average lot, 97½c.@$1 02½c. *Manufactured Tobacco*—There has been only a moderate business doing the past month, both for home trade and export, the market closing quiet, but with no change in prices; Black Work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@22c., in bond. Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in May.

	Ky. hhds.	Va.&N.C. hhds.	Ohio. hhds.	Md. hhds.	Total. hhds.
Stock May 1, 1871	11,668	395	19	33	12,115
Received since	2,395	19	..	..	2,414
Total	14,063	414	19	33	14,529
Delivered since	3,776	16	..	..	3,792
Stock June 1, 1871	10,287	398	19	33	10,737

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock May 1, 1871	5,255
Received since	2,216
Total	7,471
Delivered since	1,730
Stock June 1, 1871	5,741
Total stock, June 1, 1871	16,478
Same time, 1870	17,800
Same time, 1869	22,044

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Cienfuegos. Bales.
Stock, May 1, 1871	21,483	394	....
Received since	3,905	23	....
Total	25,388	417	....
Sales and reshipments to May 31, 1871	6,500	100	....
Stock June 1, 1871	18,888	317	....
Stock June 1, 1870	17,944	1,197	....
Stock June 1, 1869	13,135	1,683	95

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & Co. for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the Port:

Exports of Tobacco from the Port of New-York in May.

Destination.	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.& Ceroons.	Stems.	Lbs. Mfrd.
Gt. Britain	2,331	50	248	....	....	407,438
Germany	1,421	233	780	1,405	177	12,067
France	75	....	....	....	....	....
Spain	901	....	....	....	....	....
Italy	5	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal	350	....	....	....	....	....
Holland	232	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	1,033	....	....	....	....	....
Mediterran'n	981	67	....	....	....	49,992
West Indies	92	15	918	....	....	162,834
S. America	19	19	367	....	....	77,736
Br.N.A.Prov.	43	....	....	....	....	10,261
Africa	34	....	....	....	....	11,672
Australia	3	....	....	....	....	118,033
China	....	....	....	....	....	4,400
Tot. May, '71	7,516	384	2,313	1,405	177	854,483

WHISKY—Has been quiet and weak in price, with sales reported of 190 bbls. at 92c.@92½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 601 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. notice thus: The active market which has existed for several months has not lost strength, and transactions are limited by the meagreness of stocks. Prices are firm with an upward tendency. The supply of Fleece and Pulled Wools is insufficient to satisfy the demand, and good lots are readily taken. Spring-clip California Wools are slow of sale, as manufacturers have supplied themselves with direct shipments. The excitement which prevailed at the place of production has not extended here, and prices realized do not warrant the rates paid in San Francisco. Fall Wools are nearly closed out. Texas Wools arrive slowly and sell quickly. Fine and medium Wools chiefly constitute receipts so far. Coarse Wools are much wanted and stock is small. Capes and Mestizas have attracted considerable attention during the past month, and stocks in first hands are much reduced. Colonial Wools are coming in in moderate amount and move readily, as they are relatively cheaper than domestic Wools. At the sale of Cape Wool in Montreal full rates were obtained for the parcels sold, but a large portion was withdrawn. The importations of Carpet Wool are small, and sales at full rates are usually made to arrive. There is no stock. At the London sales of Colonial Wools, which closed on 16th ult., competition was good, and an advance of 12@15 ₱ cent. during the series was obtained. About 4,000 bales were taken for American account. The next series begin on 22d inst. The Liverpool sales of East India Wools began on 23d ult. An advance of about 15 ₱ cent. was obtained, and a considerable portion of the offering was taken for the States. We beg to call attention to the increased importations during the month, of which the larger portion is of clothing descriptions. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs.; 1869, 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.; 1870, 28,304 bales, 13,024,849 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to April 22, 1871, 18,126 bales, 8,136,533 lbs.; for month ending May 27, 1871, 8,290 bales, 4,635,434 lbs.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JUNE 1.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	48@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece	54@57
Common and ¼ fleece	54@57
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	52@57
Extra and XX fleece	50@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece	51@57
Common and ¼ fleece	54@57
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	48@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece	48@52
Common and ¼ fleece	48@52
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	46@53
Unwashed fleeces	40@45
Unwashed fleeces, burry	26@35
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	35@40
Common fleece	26@30
Common fleece, burry	22@27
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	33@35
Unwashed white fleece	27@29
Black fleece	22@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	37@39
Spring Clip, A 1	36@38
Spring Clip, A 2	35@37
Spring Clip, B	34@36
Spring Clip, S	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	28@32
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	28@31
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	27@31
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	25@29
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less	
Pulled, extra	35@47
Pulled, super	33@42
Pulled, low	25@35
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	47@53
Super	48@55
No. 1	42@48
No 2	18@22
Lambs	44@48
Western limed pulled	42@47
Southern lime pulled	40@44
Tub washed	59@66

FREIGHTS—The market shows but little animation in any line. The demand for accommodation in the way of berth freights has been quite moderate, mostly for Grain and Provision room. Steam rates are maintained. Sailing-vessel rates exhibit some indications of weakness, with an actual reduction on Grain to London. In the line of charters there has been a slow trade in progress, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. There was some inquiry for medium-size vessels for the grain trade, on the basis of about 6s. ₱ quarter for Cork and orders, but ship-owners were claiming equal to 3d.@6d. ₱ quarter higher figures, thus checking business. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 5,000 bushels Wheat and 31,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 800 tcs. Lard, by rail, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s., ₱ ton, and small lots of Cotton at unaltered quotations. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 8d. ₱ bushel; also a ship of 1,173 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bristol, an American ship of 1,337 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For a Continental port direct, a British bark of 563 tons register, with equal to 3,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d., and a British ship of 743 tons register, with equal to 5,100 bbls. do., reported at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. For *Stettin*, a North German bark, of 369 tons register, reported with Resin, &c., from Wilmington, on private terms. For a Baltic port, a British bark, of 365 tons register, with equal to 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, a Danish brig, of 197 tons register, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 196,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels. Railway SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm but quiet. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales, 12,000 bushels Shebaygan Club, $1 38; No. 2 Spring held at $1 37@$1 38. CORN in fair demand and steady; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 61c.; 9,000 bushels Yellow Western at 57½c. RYE, BARLEY and PEAS are neglected. PORK dull and heavy; sales at $16 50. LARD dull at 11c. HIGHWINES, 90c.@91c. ₱ gallon. CATTLE—Receipts in excess of demand and market very dull; sales, 78 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,080 lbs., $5 62½; 36 do., ranging from 1,170 to 1,182 lbs., $6 12½; 15 Ohio, averaging 1,290 at $6 00; 111 Illinois, ranging from 1,214 to 1,249 at $6; 67 do., ranging from 1,098 to 1,370 at $5 50@$6; receipts, 490 cars, against 436 cars same day last week. Milch Cows—Supply in excess of demand; selling at $38@$53 for common to good. SHEEP still dull with no prospect of immediate change; sales, 261 Missouri heavy-wooled, averaging 104 at $3 60@$3 87½; 599 Ohio, ranging from 82 to 92 at $4 25@$5 90. HOGS dull; common to good selling at $4 60@$5.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 1.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 1,900 bales at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 1,400 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 64; 5,600 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 58; 760 bushels do. at $1 59; 800 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 44; 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 1,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 60, and 1,300 bushels choice White Canada at $1 82½. CORN steady; sales, 1,200 bushels Low Mixed, in lots, at 65c.@66c., principally at the inside price. OATS steady; sales 1,100 Western, 61c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, and $1 50 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $26@$27; Shipstuffs, $28@$29; Middlings, $30@$32 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7c.; and Corn, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $3 75 to New-York; $5 to Philadelphia. Railway FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—9,400 bushels Wheat, 11,800 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Barley, and 337,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—27,000 bushels Wheat and 1,361,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—COTTON nominally higher; Middling, 16c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; medium qualities dull and weak; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6 05; Double Extra do., $6 40; Family do., $7 75@$8 25. WHEAT flat and buyers demand a reduction; small sales No. 2 Spring Iowa, $1 23; Prime Fall Red, $1 55. CORN dull and market unsettled; Mixed, on the track, 48½c.@49c.; Yellow, sacked, 58c.@60c. OATS dull and unchanged at 51c. in bulk, 55½c. sacked. BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull and prices have declined, at 81c.@86c., the latter for Fancy. WHISKY firm at 90c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK easier, jobbing at $16. Dry-salted MEATS easier; Clear Sides, loose, 7¾c. BACON easier; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9c., the outside rates on orders. HAMS, Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. LARD—Sales, about 1,000 tcs. on private order, in lots, at 10c. Live HOGS easier at $3@$4. CATTLE—Large supply and lower at $3@$5 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, June 1.—FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; declined ½c.; sales at $1 25¼@$1 26, seller June; $1 26 seller last half month. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates; declined ⅛c.; No. 2 Mixed Western, 51⅛c., cash or seller June; 53⅛c. seller July. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 at 48c.@48⅛c. RYE quiet and weak; No. 2 at 88c.@88⅛c. BARLEY dull and declined 1c.; No. 2 Spring at 67c. HIGHWINES firm at 88½c. PORK dull at $14 37½@$14 50, cash; $14 25@$14 37½, seller June; $14 50@$14 62½, seller July; $14 75@$15, seller August. LARD easier; sales at 9¼c., cash; 9⅜c., seller July. HOGS declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $3 40@$3 90. FREIGHTS active; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 214,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 92,900 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—COTTON dull and declining; Middling Upland, 17c.@17½c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 48. CORN quiet and steady at 53c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand at $1@$1 05. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 52c.@55c. GROCERIES steady. OILS—American Linseed dull and unchanged at 93c.; Lard-oil, 82c.@85c. EGGS—Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 14c. BUTTER steady, with a moderate demand; Western Reserve, 22c.@23c. CHEESE dull and declining; Factory, 11c.@12c. PORK dull and declining, with small sales at $15 75; no demand for round lots. LARD—Sales, 400 tcs. at 9⅝c. Bulk MEATS dull; holders anxious to sell; sales, 200,000 lbs. Shoulders at 5⅛c. BACON dull and a shade lower; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅝c. HOGS dull and unchanged at $4@$4 25. WHISKY—Demand fair; prices advanced; sales at 89c.

TOLEDO, June 1.—FLOUR—Demand good at full prices. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 70; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55; Regular, $1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 45; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 47; No. 2 do., $1 44½; No. 3 do., $1 40; Rejected Red, $1 35. CORN a shade better; High Mixed, 57½c.@57¾c.; Low Mixed, 56½c.; Michigan, 56½c.; No grade, 54c. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 55c.; No. 2 at 53c.; Michigan, 54c. FREIGHTS firm, and no vessels; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.@3½c.; to Oswego, 6c.@6½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—TOBACCO active and firm; sales, 245 hhds. at full prices. COTTON opened quiet, and closed very firm; Middling Uplands held at 16⅛c. FLOUR firm, with an advancing tendency; Extra Family, $7. WHEAT scarce and firm at $1 55@$1 65. CORN firm and in good demand; shelled and ear stock scarce; sales 1,500 bushels White, shelled, at 68c. OATS and RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and prices have declined. Mess PORK held at $16; round lots can be bought at a lower figure. BACON—Shoulders, packed, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c. LARD, 10⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.; plain, 13c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c., loose. WHISKY firm at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—FLOUR firm; Extra Spring, $5 75. WHEAT—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 26¾; No. 1 do., $1 28¼. OATS steady; No. 2 at 48c. CORN weak; No. 2 Mixed, 51¾c. RYE easier; No. 1 at 80c. BARLEY dull, prices nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 1.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; net receipts, 574 bales; gross, 990 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,905 bales; coastwise, 1,272 bales; sales, 4,200; stock, 96,313. PORK dull; Mess, $16 50. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 123¾; New-York Sights, ⅛ premium. GOLD 112¼.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—COTTON—Demand fair; market firm at 17c.; receipts, 234 bales; shipments, 315 bales. FLOUR—Demand fair; market firm at $6@$8 50. CORN-MEAL—Demand light; holders firm at $3 25. CORN—Demand good at full prices; sales at 73c. OATS dull and unchanged. HAY steady at $20@$22. BRAN active at $26 50. PROVISIONS dull; prices nominal.

CLEVELAND, June 1—FLOUR, market steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT market steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47. CORN dull; prices nominal; High Mixed at 59c.; Low Mixed, 58c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1 offered at 56c. PETROLEUM quiet, but firm; Crude, $5 70; Refined, 24c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE dull at 43½c. RESIN quiet at $2 05 for strained; $4 25 for No. 1. and $2 25 for No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $3 25 for Yellow Dip; $4 25, for Virgin. TAR firm at $2 15.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—WHEAT steady, with fair milling demand; sales, six cars Extra Diehl at $1 87, and 1 car Spring State at $1 50. RYE quiet and dull. CORN drags; sales, 950 bushels Western Mixed on private terms. OATS quiet and steady at 66c.@68c.

NORFOLK, June 1.—COTTON strong; Low Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; net receipts, 377 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,412 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 2,125 bales.

BOSTON, June 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 44 bales; gross, 122 bales; exports to Great Britain, 37 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 7,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 195 bales; gross, 195 bales; exports coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, 1,495 bales.

GALVESTON, June 1.—COTTON easier; good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 605 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,430 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 52,462 bales.

MOBILE, June 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 284 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 19,795 bales.

DETROIT, June 1.—WHEAT dull and declining; Extra, $1 47 asked, $1 46 bid; No. 1 sold at $1 43@$1 44. CORN, 57c. OATS, 55c.@56. POTATOES nominal at 90c.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 583 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,216 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 8,007 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 300 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 19,442 bales.

WILMINGTON, June 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; stock, 1,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 92⅞ for the account ex dividend; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 93⅛; Ten-forties, 89.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money, and 92 for the account ex dividend.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account ex dividend. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 92⅞; Ten-forties, 89. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows that the amount of bullion in vault is £236,000 greater than last week.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, 6,000 bales of which are for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston have been made at 7¾d. for Middlings. PROVISIONS—Pork, 60s. ₱ cwt. for fine Western Prime Mess. Beef, 102s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. ₱ cental for No. 2 to No. 1 new Red Western Spring. Corn, 32s. 6d. ₱ quarter for new. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 63s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 18d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, June 1.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17¾d.@18d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s.@£32 15s. ₱ ton. Common RESIN, 6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 38s. ₱ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mollenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Mth-st., near Broadway.
THE GOLDEN FLEECE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RANK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. Clarke, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germain.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Sth-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum—	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is much diversity of opinion among the Paris journals as to the future of the country. The majority, however, favor the continuance of the republic. The *Figaro* prefers a monarchy. Prince NAPOLEON, in a letter to M. FAVRE, condemns the proclamation of forfeiture of the Empire, and demands of the authorities a *plebiscite* on the question of the future form of government. The sale of newspapers in the streets is prohibited, and the *Siècle* was seized yesterday morning, for what cause is not stated. Summary executions have ceased. The prisoners are on trial at Versailles. Four hundred barricades were found in Paris. Large numbers of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations. The Versailles troops are not now so popular as when they entered Paris, owing to their severity toward the population. Two more members of the Commune, MM. FRANKELL and FONTAINE, have been arrested. M. JULES FAVRE has resigned. The Marquis DE GABRIAC goes to Berlin June 3 as the French Ambassador. Two regiments of the Prussian Guards have returned to Germany and their places have been supplied by other troops....The London *Times* hopes Canada will "loyally" ratify the treaty of Washington, although it may be hard to give up the fisheries without getting reciprocity in trade. Mr. GLADSTONE has been indisposed. The colliers of South Wales have resolved to strike for an advance. The Portuguese Ministry experiences difficulty in finding a system of raising money acceptable to the Cortes. In the meantime preparations for the reception of the Emperor of Brazil are progressing. The rumors of acitation and a Carlist rising in Spain are officially contradicted.

GENERAL.

The Canadian journals continue to discuss the treaty of Washington, and to speculate upon the probable action of the Dominion Parliament. The Ottawa *Times* says that the Government and Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD have reserved to themselves the most complete freedom of action, not having committed themselves to the ratification of the treaty. The Ottawa *Citizen* says Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD signed the treaty with reluctance and reservation. A Canadian Minister has also declared that the Government and Parliament are quite free to deal with it as the interests of Canada may require. The British Columbia papers are excited over the prospect of losing the island of San Juan, and advise the British Government to hold it by force.

The President, yesterday, appointed WM. H. CLAGETT and HENRY L. WARNER, of Montana, and WILLIAM H. PARSONS, of Texas, to be Commissioners for celebrating the centennial anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia.

The appeal of the New-York Central Railroad Company against the recent decision of Commissioner PLEASONTON, has been referred by Secretary BOUTWELL to the Solicitor of the Treasury, in order to obtain his opinion as to whether such an appeal can be made, as a preliminary to final action on the subject.

President GRANT and family, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, left Washington yesterday morning for Long Branch.

JOSEPH LERRITZ, of the British steam-tug *Princess Louisa*, wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, reports all the rest of the crew killed or made prisoners.

The Secretary of War has issued orders to the commanding officers in the Southern States, directing them to co-operate with the civil officers in the enforcement of the laws, upon application of the latter officers for such assistance.

The great storm of Tuesday night did considerable damage to the Chemung Canal and Feeder. A short distance from Corning, a small stream that comes down from Suckerville became rampant and carried away a dam. The whole volume of water then rushed down and emptied itself into the canal. No break was occasioned, but 3,000 yards of gravel were deposited into the canal, entirely stopping the flow of water. About six days will be required to remove the obstruction.

The public debt has decreased $4,439,358. The coin balance is $99,744,375; currency, $8,861,588; certificates, $17,145,400.

We are indebted to Purser J. F. BALDWIN, of the Havana steam-ship *Cleopatra*, for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and newspapers from Cuba.

The President yesterday made the following appointment: Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire.

The American Congregational Union met yesterday in Boston. The Treasurer's report showed $60,000 receipts, and $52,000 expenditures, including the balance of last year. Seven hundred churches have been built since the organization of the Society, at a cost of $2,500,000.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of Tennessee yesterday met in Nashville and adopted resolutions "accepting the issues of the war" with the amendments to the Constitution. The Democratic editors of the State also held a meeting, and indorsed the action of the State Committee.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was organized yesterday in Columbus by the election of Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON as permanent Chairman. A long series of resolutions was adopted. Gen. MCCOOK was nominated for Governor.

The Haytian Legislature is discussing the muddled finances, but every Senator has a pet scheme of his own. A loan is to be effected to establish a national bank. A Spanish cruiser is still watching the *Hornet* at Port-au-Prince.

The annual session of the Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance of the State of New-York, has been in session in Rochester for two days past, Grand Worthy Templar C. B. KEACH, presiding. The following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year: G. W. T., Calvin E. Keach, (re-elected;) G. W. V. T., James McDonald; G. W. R., J. T. Reed, (re-elected;) G. W. C., John Scott; G. W. U., W. H. Erwin; G. W. G., A. B. Norcross.

The Truth About the Republican Reorganization.

We have hitherto refrained from referring to the plan for the reorganization of the Republican Party, adopted under the authority of the State Committee, because we desired to see what could possibly be said by those who would be certain to oppose it. Messrs. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE and others held a meeting at that ark of political and Republican purity, Police Headquarters, and have now issued their protest. It contains, we may fairly presume, all that the most hostile critics can find to say against the proposed reorganization. We propose, therefore, to call attention to the plan adopted, and the objections raised to it, and we can assure our readers that it is a subject well worth their earnest attention.

The rules adopted may seem to some who are not acquainted with the abuses which have prevailed in this City, a little cumbersome; but it must be remembered that even all the safeguards which laws, carefully enacted, have thrown around our State elections have failed to secure fair and honest voting, and that to have any sound party organization, it is at least necessary that those who feel an interest in good government should take some trouble, and perhaps suffer some inconvenience. And yet it will be found that the Republican desiring to become a member of the Association need, in fact, devote but a few moments to that purpose. The gentlemen who are charged in the several districts with the supervision of the enrollment have, it is true, a more laborious task, but we trust that the labor involved will not deter such of our citizens as are selected for that business from undertaking it. Gentlemen who are loud in the street, in the Press, and on the platform in denunciation of our rulers, and of the candidates placed before them, have now an opportunity of showing the sincerity of their opinions. They can now secure honest Republican associations, composed of true Republicans and of none others, who will put forward candidates of character and integrity. All that is wanted is that every person selected as an enrolling officer should accept the duty, and that every Republican should apply in person or in writing for enrollment as a member of the association in the district in which he lives. Such an organization as the Union League Club ought, by special effort, to see that every one of its members is so enrolled.

The plan to be pursued is briefly this. In each of the twenty-one Assembly Districts, seven gentlemen are appointed to supervise the enrollment of the Republican voters in that district. They are to meet on three evenings before June 8, and are then to receive applications for enrollment from all who apply claiming to be Republicans and residents in the district. Such application may be, as we presume it ordinarily will be, made in person, or it may be made by the presentation of the name by some third person who vouches for the applicant. All applicants are to sign a pledge, which is in substance that they are and intend to remain Republicans. After the three meetings for the reception of applicants are over, the Enrolling Committee has four days for investigation into the merit of the claims made, and must then transfer from the roll of applicants to the roll of members the names of all persons who are honest Republicans. Having in this manner made up a provisional roll, they are to post it publicly for four days, at the end of which time they are to again meet to revise it, and with such revision the work of the Enrolling Committee in preparing the roll is ended; but from them an appeal lies to Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ on the part of any person omitted, or against any person wrongfully enrolled. All names of applicants who are not finally enrolled as members are to be referred to the associations for examination. This scheme seems to us admirably adapted to secure what is desired, namely, an opportunity to every Republican to be enrolled, with a certainty that none but Republicans will be enrolled.

And here is the great and vital difference between this and all former enrollments of Republicans in this City. Heretofore, the question of the right of an applicant to be enrolled has been settled without opportunity for investigation, and without a right of appeal. Practically, every man who chose to claim to be a Republican resident of the district was enrolled unless affirmative evidence was at once produced against him, or unless he did not belong to the faction which happened to have the majority in the Enrolling Board—in which case he was rejected in the face of the clearest evidence, and there was no power of appeal. Now, every opportunity is given for investigation; every undoubted Republican has an absolute right to be enrolled, and the high character of Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ gives an assurance that they will, on appeal, not suffer any abuses to go uncorrected. But if in the necessary hurry even of such an enrollment, injustice should be done by the exclusion of any—and at the outset, we trust, if errors are committed, they will be in the admission of too few rather than of too many—the associations are obliged to examine each case carefully, and pass upon it in detail.

After the roll is completed, the members are to meet and elect officers, and when this is done the Central Committee is to be organized. The Enrolling Committees in the several districts are to constitute the inspectors of the first election.

The objections to this plan raised by Messrs. TOUSEY and MANIERRE and their associates are, that Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ retain in their own hands the power to fill vacancies; that they allow the names of persons not present to be placed among the applicants; that a right of appeal is allowed, and that it is intended to prepare an uniform fundamental law for the district associations and Central Committee. The criticism about the mode of filling vacancies is childish. The original committees have been carefully selected in such a manner as to give a voice to all classes in each district, and it is to prevent any infringement of this plan that the filling of vacancies is very properly reserved to the gentlemen who make the original appointments. The feature of the plan which allows the names of those who do not personally attend to be presented as applicants for enrollment, seems to us very commendable. Many undoubted Republicans are always absent from the City, or unable from various causes to attend in person at the places of enrollment. It is to give an opportunity to place the names of such persons on the roll that the plan is adopted. Mr. Tammany Police Commissioner MANIERRE and his associates are righteously afraid that this may lead to fraud, and that improper names may be placed on the roll; but as the latter is not only to be publicly posted, but to be printed, and as every accepted applicant must sign a pledge of Republicanism, and as time is allowed for investigation into the right of enrollment, we apprehend there is little real danger of frauds, especially as there is a power of appeal to Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ. It will require something more than the insinuations of a Tammany office-holder, or the fears of a political weathercock, to convince the public that WILLIAM ORTON and JACKSON S. SCHULTZ will sanction any fraud. The only other objection urged is that one uniform constitution is to be laid down for the district associations. If the constitution is good, it is certainly no objection that it is applicable to all the associations. When the constitution is prepared, we presume TOUSEY and Company will feel called upon to object to it; but if they can find any good grounds for opposing it, they will consist not in its uniform application, but in its details.

We have left but little space to refer to the names of the gentlemen who have been selected to supervise the carrying out of this plan. In the lower part of the City, where the Republicans are but a handfull in number, it has been necessary to select some persons holding office under the Administration of Gen. GRANT, but the aggregate of such office-holders does not exceed one-fifth of the entire number. Indeed, it is worthy of note, that although beforehand, the proposed reorganization was denounced as solely an office-holders' affair, that objection seems now to be abandoned. At any rate it is clearly untenable. We notice that in nearly or quite every District a representative is given to the German Republicans, while in several the colored Republicans are also recognized. Among the names of well-known citizens we observe those of William M. Evarts, John D. Lawson, Frederick A. Conklin, Erastus C. Benedict, James W. Beekman, Edwards Pierrepoint, Albon P. Man, Lewis Francis, Charles C. Pinckney, Isaac Dayton, Hiram Merritt, George W. Blunt, Salem H. Wales, Edgar Ketcham, Charles Watrous, S. B. H. Vance, and others. Some gentlemen appointed have refused to act. The most prominent of these is THOMAS E. STEWART, who declines because he pretends to think that his associates will not act fairly; but it will require some pretty strong evidence to lead any one to believe that such men as ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, JOHN D. LAWSON and FREDERICK A. CONKLING will act unfairly. Mr. STEWART says he is a firm friend of Gen. GRANT, but he, at the same time, puts forward Mr. TWOMBLY as his political exemplar, apparently ignorant that that gentleman, frank in this as in everything, is an avowed opponent of Gen. GRANT. In another district, Mr. GEORGE P. BRADFORD declines to serve, because he don't think there is any right to reorganize the party; and yet Mr. BRADFORD has, within two or three weeks, in writing, recognized such right, and proposed to submit names for appointment under it. Another gentleman who submitted a full list of names, which was not accepted, now thinks reorganization a "farce," and still another, now or very recently filling a place under Tammany, has conscientious scruples against dividing the party.

The plain and simple truth is that Tammany Hall sees that the proposed reorganization means destruction to its control of the Republican Party in the City, and that it compels its Police Commissioners and its other hirelings in the Republican Party to denounce and oppose it, and that they carry along with them a few honest, but deluded or prejudiced, men. But there remains the great fact that the proposed plan of reorganization permits every Republican to be enrolled, and excludes all others; that it provides for that greatest of securities against fraud and error—publicity; and that the carrying out of the plan is placed in the hands of gentlemen, against whose character not a word can be truthfully said. Under such circumstances, the reorganization is sure to meet the approval of the Republicans, not only of the City, but of the State and nation.

The Warfare of Classes.

In both hemispheres there are being brought to the front problems of society which threaten sooner or later to supersede existing problems of politics. As a pioneer of this movement among ourselves, WENDELL PHILLIPS may serve as a type; as its best representative in England, we may accept JOHN STUART MILL. On the social aspects of the insurrection of the French Communists, we have already sufficiently enlarged. The coming difficulties of the great Anglo-Saxon nations are the result of forces in some respects identical with those which have convulsed Paris; but they present, nevertheless, features which give them a characteristic individuality. Of the many radical movements which are fast obliterating existing party lines in England, and which will shortly compel an entire change of political front, the most decidedly aggressive is that which relates to the tenure and distribution of land. To appreciate the importance of the change aimed at by the reformers of whom Mr. MILL is the most influential spokesman, it is necessary to bear in mind the immense power of English land-owners as a social caste, the tedious and complicated legal forms which appear to have been designed to obstruct the transfer of land, and the distinction which property in the soil, apart altogether from mere wealth, confers on its possessor. Something less than one in every thousand Englishmen has a share in the ownership of the soil on which he was born, and of the thirty thousand actual proprietors, rather less than one-third own at least two-thirds of the Kingdom. Mr. MILL's doctrine is that land can be appropriated only by the consent of society, and that society reserves the right of revoking its consent at any time "on giving due compensation to the interests that it has allowed to grow up." The application of this doctrine is thus illustrated by an organ of English radicalism. Suppose an estate which yielded an original rental of $10 now brought an annual return of $200,000. The State need not disturb the owner in his possession of the land, and in his right to enjoy in perpetuity its present annual rental; but if, as a result of the general progress of the country, another $200,000 should accrue to the possessor, it is due of right to the country at large and not to any individual. Once apply principles like these to the existing fabric of English society, and its present foundations will certainly be removed. The reconstructed edifice might be more harmonious in its details; but there can hardly be a doubt that the fall of the old one would carry with it a good many more things than its destroyers intended. It is not very easy to see how a hard and fast line of division could be maintained between property in land and property in any other form. To the average democrat, the distinction would certainly be imperceptible. The "privileged classes" in England understand this pretty thoroughly, and hence the loosening of existing party ties before the advance of this portentous social revolution.

Thanks to our freedom from feudal traditions, to our boundless resources, and to the sound republican foundation on which our social structure has been reared, we have little reason to fear any such coming deluge of Communism as this. If, however, in the enormous industrial expansion that is before us, the minds of our citizens become leavened with the theories of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, we shall hardly escape having to face a movement only less threatening. The resolutions written by the indefatigable agitator for the Boston Labor Reformers are skillfully adapted to enlist the prejudices, and to warp the judgment, of the class to whom they are addressed. What, for instance, could be more transparently opposed to the plainest teachings of political economy than this? "A reduction of the hours of labor will increase wages, and will also cause a corresponding reduction of the future accumulations of the speculative classes, and thus secure a more equal distribution of wealth." Or what in pretentious want of meaning could be devised to exceed this statement? Through the wages channel all of the wealth regularly secured to the masses is distributed, and to increase their share of this wealth their wages must first be increased, "through causes which do not add to the cost of production, (*sic,*) but which will reduce the profits of those who speculate in the result of labor." The man who could put together a farrago of absurdities like this, is clearly incapable of conceiving or reasoning out any intelligible scheme of social readjustment. That he is equally impotent as a destructive force is not quite so clear. Our artisan class is of too composite a character to admit of a very decided estimate of what they might or might not be induced to believe. In the interests of the future relations between capital and labor, and of the social stability which is bound up with them, let us hope that working men have learned to estimate Mr. PHILLIPS and his theories at their proper value.

Woman Suffrage.

The members of the "Woman Suffrage" Convention, at Boston, did a very sensible thing when they resolved to devote themselves in future to missionary labor in behalf of their pet project. They begin to see the necessity of awakening an interest in the movement among women known to their sex as "home bodies;" and accordingly, we are told, they propose to "flood the country with tracts, and to send abroad a vast army of women missionaries, to search out converts in the most secluded as well as the most prominent places." Should they succeed in this effort, or should they even meet with partial success, they will be much better prepared to take their stand on the platform, and to go before legislative bodies and demand a redress of their grievances. The great hindrance to the woman suffrage movement, heretofore, has been that it had no constituency to back it. There was no demand, or next to none, from those who had a right to make it, for the privileges which the self-constituted champions of the movement asserted were wrongfully withheld. The arguments of the advocates of woman suffrage were sound enough, in the abstract, but in this busy age, when so many real wrongs are waiting for redress, it seemed a waste of time to listen to declamatory speeches about grievances which none but the speakers—who were not always the best examples of their sex—seemed to feel.

If the time should ever come when the great body of the women of America, or even a respectable proportion of them, manifest a desire for the right of suffrage, we venture to say they will find little difficulty in obtaining it. But, until that time arrives, it is simply preposterous for a few speakers to be continually denouncing Legislatures for not giving a legal sanction to their claims. Legislatures are supposed to represent the people, and when the people ask for woman suffrage, we may be pretty sure it will be granted. The Massachusetts Legislature, it seems, gave the petitioners for women suffrage "leave to withdraw" their hobby, and this was strangely construed into an insult. It should have been taken as an act of kindness, for it is better to "withdraw" a spavined nag, which has no backers, than to let him run and get distanced in the race. If they are wise, they will not enter him again in the Bay State race-course, or anywhere else, until he has been properly groomed and trained, so as to come back with the popular approval. Let the champions of "woman suffrage," then, go back to the beginning, where they should have started in the first place, and educate the "home bodies" up to a right appreciation of their hobby. If they succeed in making converts of them, which we very much doubt, well and good; they will get all they ask for. If not, then they will be compelled, in fairness, to give up the hobby, and we shall have a little peace.

A Trading Grievance.

The *Zona Libre*, or Free Zone, has been for the last few years a subject of considerable diplomatic negotiation between the United States and Mexico. These negotiations are to be renewed with, it is said in Congressional circles, an intimation to Mexico which will incline that country to consider more favorably the demand of the United States in reference to the Free Zone. The Free Zone is a strip of land on the west or Mexican bank of the Rio Grande, a thousand miles long and six wide, into which all kinds of foreign merchandise are permitted to be introduced duty free, but full duties are collected when shipped to any other portion of Mexico. Under this rule, millions of dollars worth of merchandise are annually landed in the Free Zone, and smuggled into the United States. When this territory was set apart, the Federal Administration protested against the action of the Mexican Congress, as a violation of existing treaty stipulations. Mr. PLUMB, Chargé d'Affaires at the City of Mexico, and Gen. ROSECRANS, United States Minister to the Republic, called attention to the wrong done the United States by the creation of this Zone, and, under instructions, protested in the name of their Government against its longer continuance. But no attention was paid to either protest. Our representatives were treated with the greatest duplicity. The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Mr. PLUMB "that the Government had considered, and would continue to occupy itself in considering the subject, with the attention which its importance requires." While the Cabinet was "considering," the Mexican Congress met, and instead of abolishing it extended the Free Zone—a member who voted in favor of the extension, giving as a reason that the Congress "wished to defy the United States." So the matter now stands. No attention has been paid to the protests of the United States, and vast quantities of goods are smuggled across the Texan frontier, and, in addition to the loss of revenue, our Government is compelled to employ a large force of customs officials, at an annual expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The evils of the Free Zone are not, however, confined to this country. The commercial importance of Matamoras has been gained at the expense of all the other ports of the country. Large importing houses have been established in that city, in which foreign goods are sold at European prices, freight and charges added. The merchant of the interior, purchasing goods at Matamoras, has to pay the Mexican tariff before he can ship them out, and from this trade the Mexican Government realizes a large revenue. Blinded by this fact, the Mexican officials do not see the great amount of goods that are smuggled into the interior from other parts of the zone, in spite of an army of inspectors. In time, the Free Zone will destroy the commerce of every port in the Gulf of Mexico, and the free importations which pay duty when passing beyond the zone will not make good the loss of revenue. The State of Tamaulipas, enriched by the Free Zone, will not yield its advantages without a struggle, perhaps an appeal to arms. The people of the ports which now enjoy a part of the commerce will ask the same advantages which their more fortunate rivals possess, and if they are not willingly granted, will try to take them by force. Mexico has thus far been benefited by the establishment of the Free Zone. There are, however, certain concessions which once granted are difficult to annul. The abuses of the Free Zone, which could now be easily remedied, will, if long continued, be removed only at the cost of blood and treasure. Perhaps the Mexican Government, always on the eve of a revolution, fears that the people of Tamaulipas will, if deprived of this right, seek to recover it by force of arms, and for this reason they have not given more attention to the protests of the United States. Mexico has thus created a monopoly which she fears to destroy, and before the matter is settled, she may have reason to wish that the protests of this Government had been treated with greater attention.

Plague Spots in the City.

As the hot weather grows more intense, it becomes a question of importance to all classes of citizens whether the efforts of those servants of the Ring who are paid for cleaning the streets, are to be confined altogether to a few principal thoroughfares, while the filthiest localities are left to breed a pestilence. In the quarters of the City occupied by tenement-houses and other habitations of the poor, there is the greatest need for the cart of the scavenger, not only on account of the inhabitants themselves, but for the sake of the public health in general. As a rule, the defective structure of these houses, and the lack of good drainage, and the necessary appliances for carrying off accumulations of filth, make the quarters in which they are situated the very hot beds of disease and death. Slops and garbage are thrown into the streets, and the atmosphere reeks with the gases of decaying matter. The habits of the people themselves become exceedingly slovenly and careless. The habits of the City officials, who ought to see that the streets are clean, are still more slovenly. The very places that most need attention are most neglected. The fierce sun of our sultry days will soon engender in the mass of rottenness thus allowed to accumulate, a pestilence, which will increase the misery of the unfortunate beings who dwell in the poorer districts, and affect the health of the whole community. There seems, moreover, to be no good reason why the pavement of these streets should not be looked to occasionally, and kept in something like decent repair. If the poverty-stricken hordes that swarm in the lower Wards, could appreciate how completely their welfare is neglected by the very men who draw a large share of political support from their ranks, there would soon be heard the murmurs of discontent that would augur trouble for our present rulers. If a small portion of the money now wasted in the process of remodeling and continually changing our public parks and squares, were spent in keeping other parts of the City in a decent and healthy condition, it would be a great improvement on the present reckless method of using the public funds—one dollar for the public benefit, and five for consolidating the power of the Ring.

MINOR TOPICS.

Gen. KILPATRICK delivered an address at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, in which he referred to the possibility of JEFF. DAVIS once more helping to make laws in Congress. "Comrades of Massachusetts," he said—he was speaking to soldiers—"this may come with time; but, by the Eternal God, not if we can prevent it." The recording angel doubtless blotted out with a tear the oath as he registered it. No doubt, Gen. KILPATRICK used strong language—but the crisis may well excuse it. We have JEFF. DAVIS going about through the South sowing sedition, amid the applause of thousands—and if any Southern paper rebukes him, it is only because of his indiscretion in showing his hand so plainly. At the same time, we have Republicans of great name and influence clamoring for "universal amnesty"—a policy which would instantly result in putting JEFF. DAVIS back in the Senate. It is good that some Republicans should be moved to speak out very plainly on the other side of the question. We thought the country had had enough of petting rebels, and playing with fire. It is all nonsense to say that a man like JEFF. DAVIS can do no harm. He did plenty of harm once, and is quite capable of doing it again. As he is, so are nine-tenths of the Southern Democrats—and lukewarm Republicans will do well to keep that fact in mind when they are disposed to carp at their own party.

We have given in another column a clear description of the plan about to be put in force for bringing out the true strength of the Republican Party in this City. The object of this movement is to place the management of the party in the hands of honest Republicans, and remove it from the hirelings of TWEED. This is the simple truth about the matter, and the slip-slop addresses of the Sinclair Tousey Committee cannot blind the public to the fact. That Committee is bent solely on breaking down the Republican organization, and bringing Gen. GRANT into disrepute. Its great card is to play out the name of HORACE GREELEY as sanctioning all its tricks—and no connection which Mr. GREELEY has ever formed is likely to do him so much mischief as this with the Tammany Republicans. Men who wish to assist Tammany, and injure the Republicans, will naturally march with TOUSEY, MANIERRE, and HANK SMITH. Those who desire to see the party cleansed from corruption, and arrayed on the side of good and honest government, will follow the advice of the State Committee.

Another change in the weather—glass falling. The New-York *Herald*, having been industriously beating about for a candidate for the Presidency, and having succeeded in injuring Gen. SHERMAN—very unjustly—now, for the fiftieth time, returns to Gen. GRANT. JEFF. DAVIS, we are told, has secured the President's re-election. So the *Herald* pronounces in favor of GRANT. It does not signify a cent; but lovers of the eccentric in political discussion may be interested in noting the fact that the *Herald* has passed through one more transformation, making exactly 333 in all since the 1st of last April. We give it three days before it trots out another candidate, and assures its intelligent readers that it is all over with Gen. GRANT. This is what some people call "political sagacity."

The Democrats of Ohio have substantially adopted VALLANDIGHAM's advice. They acknowledge, in a grumbling way, that the three latest amendments to the Constitution have actually been ratified. At the same time they protest against "usurpation," "centralization," &c., &c. The soft-sawder of these Democrats cannot undo the effect of JEFF. DAVIS' speeches at the South, nor blind the public to the meaning of the enthusiastic applause with which these speeches have everywhere been received. The Southern Democrats will have none of the Ohio platform. They want the "Lost Cause" revived, and JEFF. DAVIS is the only man for their money.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is so very anxious that his reputation should not suffer abroad by his connection with BARNARD and FISK, that he sometimes neglects to take proper care of it at home. He has addressed long and urgent letters to the editors of influential foreign papers making most curious and labored misrepresentations to account for the criticism visited on his conduct by the Press of this country. But at home he contents himself with purchasing an opinion favorable to his innocence from Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, the exact value of which is very clearly stated in a paragraph quoted in another column from the *Nation*. Whitewash of this kind, Mr. FIELD will allow us to suggest, will only deepen the stains by which his character is defaced. In the meanwhile, the preliminaries for a thorough investigation of his case before the Bar Association are progressing, and he will have a chance of seeing, at that tribunal, that it is possible still for men to make exposures of disgraceful conduct at the Bar and on the Bench, as scathing as that which Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN directed toward Judge BARNARD through the *North American Review*, without its being in the power of the guilty parties to silence them by retainers.

Secretary BOUTWELL'S report for the month of May sets forth that the amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury on June 1, was $2,299,194,184 81, showing a reduction during the past month of $3,439,358 23. The reduction for April was upward of six millions, and for May, 1870, upward of fourteen millions, so that the month just closed compares unfavorably either with its predecessor or with the corresponding month of last year. A diminution in Customs receipts, arising from the present depressed state of nearly all branches of trade, will be found to be the main cause of this falling off.

That the leading organs of French opinion should have begun to discuss the form of Government most suitable for their country is significant of a considerable weakening of the republican sentiment of Paris. Hitherto, the establishment of popular institutions was considered as being placed above dispute, and the journals of Paris assailed the Commune for professing to defend the Republic, which nobody had attacked. It is clear that the troubles of France are far from being ended yet. The National Guards of Paris are not alone in their readiness to fight for a party cry. The strife of the factions may yet prove as dire a calamity to France as the revolt of the Commune. Occurring at a juncture like the present, the resignation of JULES FAVRE is also of unfortunate augury for the permanence of the Republic.

At the quarterly meeting of the "Hicksite Friends," commonly called "Quakers," yesterday morning, a long report was read from the Executive Committee having charge of the relations of the Society to Indian affairs. It is quite clear from this report, that President GRANT, in reposing in the hands of Quakers a portion of the Indian Agencies, made a long step in the right direction. The efforts of the agents have awakened in the Indians a sense of the advantages and duties of civilized life. They have supplied schools, taught industrial arts, especially agriculture, directed the labors and protected the interests of the Indians with fidelity, and generally with intelligence. But their greatest service has been in convincing the Indians that while justice to and by them would be insisted on and applied, that while crimes against them would be vigilantly guarded against and promptly punished, it was their duty and their interest to expose and surrender those of their own number who were guilty of wrong to the whites. Among the novel results of this course have been, with the Winnebagoes, the institution of an Indian Police, the surrender by them of accused parties, the successful deposition of chiefs opposed to civilization and their replacement by more progressive ones, and the voluntary assumption by many of the young men of the costume and customs of the whites. The agents have been aided by the generous contributions of the Quaker Society in clothing, food, implements, and charts and books for object-teaching in the schools. Altogether, it is an exceedingly good and promising work.

One of the most marked effects of the recent storm which burst upon the banks of the Upper Hudson, is the surprising confusion it created in the minds of observers relative to the size of the hail-stones. One gentleman reports them at precisely four and one-half inches in circumference. Another ventured the safe generalization that they were the "size of nuts"—whether walnuts or hickory-nuts, we are not informed. A third enthusiastically described themjas being "as big as a boy's hat,"—why not of a complete boy, while he was at it? This correspondent added that "he had never seen anything like it in his life"—nor anybody else. The human mind appears to have a constitutional propensity to exaggerate the size of hail-stones. In the meantime, if the hail has given us the present cool spell, we hope it will come again.

We publish elsewhere a highly-important series of affidavits bearing upon the Methodist Book Concern case. Dr. LANAHAN, it will be observed, makes sundry grave accusations against the financial administration of the Book Concern. Special prominence is given to an alleged discrepancy between the average monthly balance statement as given from the books of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and as obtained from the books held by Dr. CARLTON. Affidavits from a responsible accountant, and from two gentlemen formerly employed by the bank, are rendered in support of this allegation, and altogether the latest phase of this interminable case seems more significant of further revelations than of an early settlement.

The Reception of the Allegheny Commandery, Knights Templars, Today.

The Allegheny Commandery of Knights Templars will arrive in this City today, en route to Europe, and will be escorted from Philadelphia here by about 200 Sir Knights. They will leave in the steamer *Oceanic* on Saturday. They will be received here by the Sir Knights of this City. Subjoined are the general orders which have been issued. It promises to be one of the most imposing displays ever witnessed in this City. There will probably be over 1,000 Sir Knights in line, in full uniform, and three bands of music.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The Sir Knights of New-York, Brooklyn and visiting Sir Knights will assemble at Odd-fellows Hall, Grand and Centre streets, on Friday, June 2, 1871, at 1 P. M., (sharp,) and report to the commanding officer, and will with the band proceed to the foot of Cortlandt-street. Sir Knights will be equipped in full uniform (those preferring to appear in fatigue caps may do so.) After the reception of the visiting Sir Knights the line of march will be up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to Fourth-avenue, to Great Jones-street, to Broadway, to St. Nicholas Hotel, where the Sir Knights will be dismissed. (The line of march may be changed as may be deemed advisable by the commanding officer.) The line will be under the command of R. E. Sir GEORGE BABCOCK, Grand Commander of the State of New-York, (the representatives of the Grand Commandery as Aids,) and preceded by the Grand Standard. No other banner will be allowed in the line, whereby the several Commanderies may be known or distinguished. The Council officers will form in separate lines or divisions, the Senior and Junior Wardens acting as guides. Present and Past Grand Officers and Commanders not assigned for special duty will form in one division and precede the visiting Sir Knights. Orders for the escort on Saturday, June 3, 1871, will be promulgated when the hour of the departure of the Sir Knights is known. By order of

SIR CHAS. ROOME,
Chairman Committee Arrangements.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested that every Sir Knight will participate in the occasion.

THE COAL TRAGEDY.

The Second Jury Only Make Matters Worse.

Inspector Williams Fails to Exculpate Himself—Popular Indignation Increasing—He Leaves Town to Escape Lynching.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 1.—Mine Inspector T. W. WILLIAMS was advised late last night by Mr. GAINES, one of the jurors of the second inquest, (the one of WILLIAMS' own calling,) to discharge the jury assembled and proceed no further with the attempt to vindicate himself, as further investigation would only make the matter worse. It has become apparent to this man WILLIAMS that it is impossible to exculpate himself from blame, in connection with the West Pittston disaster and he has left Pittston for his home in Wilkesbarre. What action will be taken in his case has not yet transpired. Public opinion is very much in favor of severely punishing him, and it is thought that had he longer remained in Pittston he would have been lynched at once, and hanged in the public streets. This probably hastened his departure from the town. No more deaths have occurred among the surviving victims, and they are all out of danger.

POLITICAL.

The Tammany Republicans—Re-Enrollment Ordered in the Eleventh District.

The Tammany Republican General Committee met at their head-quarters, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening. Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY presided.

The report condemning the late State Legislature, already printed, was adopted. The address in response to the action of the State Committee was also adopted. Gen. COCHRANE, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against certain District Associations and their Presidents, read a report of the result of the investigation, concluding with resolutions directing the re-enrollment of the Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District, under the direction of three inspectors, on June 7 and 8, and prescribing as follows:

4. None but the Republicans who support the present Federal Administration, (*and who recognize the authority of this General Committee as exclusively the regular Republican organization of the City of New-York,*) and who are actually residents in the district, to be admitted to enroll. Challenges to be allowed of those offering themselves for re-enrollment.

At the conclusion of the report Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY left the chair, his place being taken by Hon. THOS. E. STEWART. Mr. TOUSEY said that the Committee could not afford to erect any such wall to keep out Republicans, as the fourth section of the resolutions read by Gen. COCHRANE, and he moved to strike out the words "and who recognize the authority of this General Committee as exclusively the regular Republican organization of the City of New-York." He said that if it was adopted it might prove suicidal.

Gen. COCHRANE said that in order to reconcile any difference of opinion which might prevail in the meeting he would move to strike the word "exclusively" from the section. Mr. TOUSEY's suggestion was finally consented to by the Special Committee.

Mr. DANIEL D. T. CONOVER proposed to have the clauses calling for the re-enrollment of the Eleventh District stricken out, and the words "revisement of the rolls" inserted in their places. He said that re-enrollment in the district would virtually disband the present Association, and that the delegates to the General Committee and the officers of the Association would be deprived of their seats.

Gen. COCHRANE said that the report of the inspector supervising the enrollment would be made at the July meeting of the General Committee, and that the latter body would then decide whether the officers and delegates of the present Association should remain in their seats. The motion was disposed of by a new motion offered by Gen. COCHRANE to the effect that all the officers of the Association should remain in their places until the further action of the General Committee. The substitute was adopted. The report of the Special Committee was then accepted and the resolutions adopted.

It was resolved to tender Hon. HORACE GREELEY a serenade on his return to this City, and it was decided to have the district organizations call meetings on the evening of the 8th of June to permit Republicans to add their names to the roll. Mr. YOUNG named Messrs. B. MERRITT, W. B. RICHARDSON and JOS. B. POLLOCK as the inspectors for the enrollment in the Eleventh District. The meeting then adjourned.

A Republican Humbug.

Mr. GEO. P. BRADFORD, in a communication to the *Tribune* of yesterday, declines the appointment conferred upon him by Messrs. ORTON and SCHULTZ, of one of the Committee on Enrollment in the Seventeenth District, and says:

"I believe that the attempt to reorganize (?) the Republican Party of this City is done solely at the instigation of office-holders, and in opposition to the will of the people. I still adhere to the regular and only authorized organization of the party, believing that the State Convention alone has the power to reorganize."

How long this has been Mr. BRADFORD's "belief" and position will appear from the annexed copy of a letter from him to one of the gentlemen whose power to act he now denies:

NO. 623 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871.
Mr. J. S. Schultz:

DEAR SIR: You are appointed to represent the side of the Associations of the Republican Party now organized in conjunction with Mr. ORTON, who represents the contesting party, to select six men from each Assembly District, three each. As I am the President of the Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, I shall be pleased—if agreeable to you—to name several gentlemen for your consideration for those positions. Awaiting your convenience, I am yours respectfully,
GEO. P. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 31, 1871.

The Attempt to Whitewash Mr. David Dudley Field.

From the Nation, June 1.

Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS has done a very discreditable thing, which we were very desirous not to notice, but which we are forced to notice, by the publicity given to it by himself and his ill-advised friends. He has taken a fee from one of the parties in the Barlow-Field controversy for an opinion on its merits, a transaction to which there is no sort of objection. Nor is there any objection to his going to work, as he has done, and examining the case strictly *ex parte*, and under the influence of the bias in favor of one of the parties which an advocate naturally feels toward the persons who pay and employ him. But when he places the opinion thus formed before the world as the judicial finding of an old and experienced lawyer and philosopher upon a matter of great public interest, he does something which honest men would not forgive a very young and foolish lawyer for doing, and which, in Mr. CURTIS' case, merits more reprobation than we fear it will receive. The controversy which Mr. CURTIS has given judgment on turns almost entirely on the question whether Judge GEO. G. BARNARD is a corrupt Judge, and whether Messrs. D. D. FIELD and T. G. SHEARMAN know or believe him to be corrupt. They do believe him to be corrupt, and have both done good service in trying to expose and bring him to justice; and their opinion is shared, and Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS knows it is shared, by the great majority of the Bar of New-York. Nevertheless, in the pamphlet before us he has the audacity—we cannot use a milder word—to pretend that BARNARD's corruption is not a thing to be even imagined, an assumption not to be entertained or even inquired into. Upon the point where Judge BARNARD signed the shameless *ex parte* order, appointing JAMES FISK, the most notorious rogue in the State, receiver of the property of a great corporation, which the Judge left his mother's death-bed to sign (on the request of COLEMAN, the man whom he afterward, on FISK's motion, appointed receiver of the stolen shares of HEATH and RAPHAEL)—and which, there is good reason to believe, he signed either in the house of FISK's mistress or did not sign at all—where does the reader suppose Mr. CURTIS went for information? Why, to Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD himself. And where does the reader suppose the learned Judge told the innocent lawyer he signed it? Why, in a "real estate office," near which he happened to meet Mr. FIELD's clerk in the street, after 10 o'clock at night. Mr. CURTIS' opinion—as we shall show more at length when we get time, especially if there are not speedy signs that he feels thoroughly ashamed of it—is, in fact, one of the least reputable pieces of whitewashing we have seen for some time; and we find a fitting sequel to it, which may serve to explain to country readers the system by which the stream of justice in this City is befouled, and the Bar debauched and muzzled, in the following from the law reports of the New-York *Transcript*, the official paper of the City Government, of May 24:

"Before BARNARD, J.—JOHNSTON *vs.* The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to Hon. GEORGE T. CURTIS, to hear and determine."

FROM POVERTY TO SPLENDOR.

A Grand Wedding.

A morning paper which is reported to be a sort of semi-official organ of the Ring, published, yesterday, a description, occupying two columns, of the grand ceremonies at the wedding of a member of Boss TWEED's family, on Wednesday night. As this description is probably "published by desire," we quote the following passages from it. They serve to illustrate the advantages of being a Boss:

"The aisles along the floor were crowded with fashionable ladies aglow with rich silks and satins and flashing with diamonds. These were all in full dress, and the confusion of white arms and shoulders, elegant laces and valuable jewelry was perfectly bewildering. The galleries were packed with the less distinguished Democracy of the neighborhood, so that not another person could by any possibility squeeze in.

The street outside was fairly blocked with carriages, and on each side of the canopy leading from the street to the church-door a large crowd had gathered, rendering the sidewalk impassable.

On the bride's bosom flashed a brooch of immense diamonds, and long pendants, set with three large solitaire diamonds, sparkled in her ears. On her head was a thick wreath of orange flowers, with a coronet of three flowers in front, from which hung a long white tulle vail. She wore white kid gauntlets, and carried a huge bridal bouquet of white flowers, edged with white silk fringe. Her shoes were of white satin with diamond buttons.

Mrs. TWEED was richly attired in salmon-colored silk, elegantly trimmed with deep *point aiguille* lace. She wore splendid diamonds. Mr. TWEED himself wore black evening dress, and a magnificent diamond flashed on his bosom.

After the ceremony all the invited guests entered their carriages to the music of selections from the "Prophete," and were driven up to the residence of the bride's father, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street. The whole avenue was thronged with liveried turn-outs. A blue and white awning extended from the hall-door to the curb, and a wide Brussels carpet covered the path-way beneath it. The house, from basement to roof, was one blaze of light. The fountain at the side played merrily in the twilight, and the flowers in the garden diffused a delicate perfume on the night air. An immense crowd blocked up both sides of the awning for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the guests passing in, and it was with difficulty that a strong force of policemen could keep them in order. Inside the *coup d'œil* was simply gorgeous. From roof to hall-way the interior of the house was one mass of flowers—"All from my own place at Greenwich," said Mr. TWEED to the reporter, in accents of honest pride.

The parlor beggared description. The greater part of the blue satin upholstered furniture had been removed for the occasion, in order to give room to the flowers. The base of the mirrors was covered with banked flowers, as in the reception room, and at each end stood a large basket of the rarest exotics. In each window stood elegant baskets of flowers on rich stands, beneath large pendant balls of the same flowers.

Imagine all this lighted up with the utmost brilliancy, and hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in all the gorgeousness of full dress and flashing with diamonds, listen to the delicious strains of the band and inhale in spirit the sweet perfume which filled the atmosphere, and some inadequate notion can be formed of the magnificence of the scene.

All the more prominent politicians and their wives were there. Hon. ANDREW GARVEY was the only man not in full dress. *Col. Fisk* and Coroner SCHIRMER wore blue coats with brass buttons.

HALF A MILLION WORTH OF GIFTS.

The presents were displayed in the front room on the second story, and occupied the entire four sides. Such a wealth of bridal gifts was never before seen at a metropolitan wedding. They represented over half a million dollars in value. Laces, turquoises, pearls, diamonds, gold, silver, and everything else of value reposed in satin or velvet on every side, vying with each other in brilliancy and beauty. This room was crowded all the evening with enthusiastic lookers-on, and many an involuntary outburst of admiration testified the astonishment and pleasure of the gazers. Should the young couple ever become bankrupt in greenbacks, or in gold or silver coin, all they have to do is to open a first-class jewelry-store"

Democratic Comments on the Great Event.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Tweed Wedding is the fashionable topic of the morning papers. The list of presents to the bride, the second daughter of the Senator, fills nearly half a column, and the articles are stated to have cost over half a million dollars. The public sidewalk, from the curbstone to the door of the Fifth-avenue one of the bride's parents' domiciles, was sheltered by an awning and covered by Brussels carpet, as is the habit in London and Paris, when monarchs and nobles receive their guests on State occasions. The upshot and amount of the whole affair is *that the Tweeds have the disposition to imitate the parade and ostentation of the Old-World aristocracy; and that they have acquired the wealth to fully equal the utmost luxury and pomp of the class they imitate.* When the ordinary observer sees this profusion of personal expenditure, though it be none of his business, *he cannot fail to inquire whence came the wealth thus lavished?* Was it ancestral accumulation or gigantic mercantile investment that contributed the vast possessions of which such cogent public evidence is afforded? *In the case of Mr. Tweed, it was notoriously neither wealth inherited, nor private business, that made the millions. They were made in politics, by a few short years' occupancy of moderately-salaried offices.* The fact is patent. Now, if ASTOR, who inherited his millions, or STEWART, who, by personal skill and devotion in business, made his, were to make such a display at a relative's wedding as Senator TWEED made yesterday, many people would enviously call it vulgar vanity, and others would say that any man who honestly possessed, or had earned, the wealth of a great nabob, had a right to spend it with a nabob's ostentation. We incline to the latter opinion. If a man has lots of money, he has a right to spend it as fast and freely as he likes, so long as he breaks no law. He may have an account to settle with his conscience, if he do not spend it usefully; he may err against the standard of good taste, as well as against the dictates of patriotism, if he set an example of reckless extravagance; but so long as he can afford the outlay, and it is not illegal or directly immoral, it is his own business alone whether he choose to incur it. Any other man, however, is as free to talk about the way the money goes and where it came from, as the millionaire is to spend it. When a man spreads a Brussels carpet and stretches a silken awning across the public sidewalk, and exhibits half a million dollars' worth of jewelry to the reporters to be catalogued and commented on in the newspapers, he not merely admits but invites public attention to the fact of his enormous wealth, and to the minor facts of how he got it and what he is doing with it. The public, therefore, are not only entitled to discuss the Tweed millions, but are even implored and required to do so by their owner's own public and personal action on the occasion of his daughter's nuptials.

Insurance Convention—Evening Session.

The Insurance Convention held an adjourned session at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, last evening, which was extended to a very late hour. The work accomplished was, perhaps, the most important of all that has been done, and affects the interests of every insurance company in the country. The specimen for a uniform blank to be adopted by all the Insurance Commissioners in the United States, which had been submitted by the Committee on Blanks, was taken up, examined in detail, and finally passed. Changes of a very radical nature have been made, and the form of return to be annually required of companies so simplified as to greatly lessen the expense and trouble heretofore imposed on their officers, without sacrificing clearness or completeness. This, with the unanimous vote of this morning, to require only a single deposit from a life insurance company, will make the first national Insurance Convention of the United States important and memorable.

The Dangers of Blasting—A Narrow Escape from Death.

While Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE, residing on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 927 Third-avenue, was washing at the open window, she was struck in the abdomen and knocked senseless by a large splinter of rock, which came from a blast in Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. MARTIN FOGARTY, who had charge of the blasting, was arrested and held in $1,000 bail to await the result of her injuries by Alderman FARLEY, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday.

Valuable Coin Sale.

Messrs. BANGS MERWIN & Co. commenced the sale, at auction, of a large and valuable collection of coins, medals, &c., yesterday afternoon, at their sales-rooms, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. A silver proof of a Kentucky coin brought $82 50, and a bronze proof of the same $33; an Excelsior cent, $14; a pine-tree shilling, $5 25; an Oliver Cromwell one-half crown, $15; an aureus of Aurelius, $10 50; Edsfeldt medal, $6; Erie Canal medal, $6 25; John Brown medal, $3; Andrew Johnson medal, $5 25; gold eagle, 1804, $30; double eagle, $32; Mormon $5 brought $9; two half dimes, 1795, 1797, $7 each; proof set, 1857, $14 50; tetradrachma of several Emperors, $8 each; Roman ais, $2; Gothic crown, $6 50. The sale will continue today, at which a complete set of United States cents will be offered, and a large number of medals.

BASE-BALL.

Forest City, of Rockford, vs. Mutual.

A fine, pleasant day, and the prospect of witnessing a grand game, attracted about 2,000 people to the Union Ball Grounds yesterday, to see the first game played by the new nine of the Forest City Club, of Rockford, in this vicinity. Neither club had out their full nine, as BARKER played in SAGER's place in the Forest City nine, and HIGHAM in place of MILLS, on the Mutual side. Both substitutes, however, did service in their positions, HIGHAM especially, he catching in first-rate style, but one ball passing him in the entire game.

The Mutual nine played well up to the standard expected of them, and offset their errors of the Haymaker match with an excellent display of fielding. The Forest Citys also handled the ball creditably, but few errors marking their play in the field, but they found WOLTERS one of the most difficult pitchers to punish they had yet encountered. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	0	1	0	2	Mack, 1st b.	0	0	15	0
Smith, 3d b.	2	2	2	2	Addy, s. s.	0	2	2	6
Start, 1st b.	0	2	8	0	Fisher, p.	1	0	0	1
Hatfield, l. f.	0	0	4	0	Hastings, c.	1	0	2	2
Ferguson, 2d b.	1	1	4	1	Stines, r. f.	0	1	0	0
Higham, c.	1	2	6	0	Ham, 3d b.	1	2	1	1
Eggler, c. f.	2	2	3	0	Anson, 2d b.	0	1	3	2
Wolters, p.	1	4	0	3	Barker, l. f.	0	1	2	0
Patterson, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Bird, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Total	7	14	27	8	Total	3	8	27	12

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0—7
Forest City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—3

Umpire—Mr. MARTIN, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 4; Forest City, 3.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual, 10; Forest City, 11.

NOTES.

At the Mutual and Rockford game, yesterday, pool-selling was introduced. This is the first time this feature of turf meetings was ever seen on a ball ground.

Today the Gothams, of this City, will visit the Capitoline Grounds to play the "rusty nine" of the Excelsior Club. The Gothams propose to knock the pitching of their old player, SWEET, all over the field on the occasion.

The Chicagos and Bostons have sent for BOMEISLER to umpire their game today in Boston. To-morrow the Chicagos play the Harvards in Boston, and on Monday return here to play the Mutuals.

Two Southern Clubs will visit the North this Summer—the Lone Stars, of New-Orleans, and the Savannah Club. Our Northern clubs propose to give the visitors a hearty reception.

White Stockings, of Chicago, vs. Lowell's, of Boston.

BOSTON, June 1.—The practice game between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Lowells, this afternoon, resulted in the defeat of the Lowells. A remarkable feature of the game was the Lowells earning three runs to the White Stockings two, showing that the game of the Lowells was not up to the standard of a good game. Appended is the score:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
White Stockings	3	0	0	4	1	6	3	0	1—18
Lowells	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—8

Time of Game—2 hours and 35 minutes.

Mr. Greeley in the Field.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HORACE GREELEY has put himself in nomination for the Presidency. I say put himself—for no one believes that the letter to him, and the one from him, bringing him out, could have seen the light, had he not desired it. But see the blunderer even in this supreme act of his life. To be nominated or elected, he must have the support of the entire Republican Party. That party is made up of nearly as many from the old Democratic Party, as from the old Whig Party. Yet in this initial movement, for this high office, Mr. GREELEY has the folly to say that the proper candidate for the place "should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one Presidential term."

Every man of sense who reads this, must see that it is more a thrust at Gen. GRANT than a promise for his (Mr. GREELEY's) own action, and every such man must also see that old Democrats when they read it will say: "Ah! indeed! the good old Whig doctrine, eh? The good old Whig doctrine, and how many other good old Whig doctrines does the nomination and election of good old Whig GREELEY mean?"

H. G. has begun his canvass in his usual way. At the first step he has given uneasiness to about one-half of his party in showing, by an unguarded sentence, what would be the inevitable tendency of his administration.

Old Barn-burner flies are not to be caught by the vinegar of good old Whig doctrines.

A MAN OF '48 AND '56.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 30, 1871.

Republican Reorganization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As published in the TIMES of today, the re-enrollment of the Republicans of New-York, now progressing, subject to the supervision of Messrs. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and WILLIAM ORTON, is opposed through a special committee of the Union Republican General Committee, and termed a factional movement. Now, the consideration of simple facts will qualify any Republican to judge of the existing necessity for reorganization. Any person who is acquainted with the movements of primary party organization knows the extensive influence exercised through the Police and Fire Departments. That influence is now undoubtedly controlled in the interest of the "Tammany Ring" by men like HENRY J. SMITH and BEN. F. MANIERRE, nominal Republicans, and in the service of the Tammany Democracy; for it would be absurd to suppose that if this were not the case, they would be in the confidence of SWEENY and TWEED. A factious consolidation of dependent adherents, having managed to compromise with the Tammany faction of Democracy, have also managed the Republican organizations, which, as a matter of course, if persisted in, must destroy confidence in the Republican here.

That HORACE GREELEY is the Chairman of the Union Republican General Committee, which, therefore, (like the Tammany Democracy through PETER COOPER,) claims to be entitled to respect—as both are honorable men—is a matter difficult to explain. But general public opinion will be formed upon the facts before them. Members and supporters of "The Union Republican General Committee" are, to a great extent, found in positions in the Department of Public Works, of Public Parks, the Police and Fire Departments, and holding other municipal offices. They compose a portion of the Tammany Ring. Now, in the name of common sense, does any rational person suppose that these men can be of any service to the Republican Party? Are they not more dangerous as Tammany office-holders than they would be if connected fairly with the opposition, against the Republican Party? They have announced their intention to persevere in keeping up their organization. Perhaps they also intend to make Tammany the shibboleth of Republicanism as well as of Democracy? True Republicans, who do not sell their party for a price, will readily perceive where their honest and hearty support ought to be given; therefore, gentlemen, continue the reorganization which is much needed, and better success will henceforth attend the Republican Party in the City of New-York. HENRY KOSTER,
Twenty-first Assembly District.

THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

Americans Abroad.

List of visitors for the week ending May 20, 1871, at the office of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co., London:

United States Steamer Worcester—N. K. Fatch, C. A. Bradbury, Chas. H. Baker.
New-York—Chas. Addams, Capt. Jennett, C. G. L. de Pothonier and wife, Samuel Norris and family, H. C. Fahnestock, Capt. Gadsden, Miss Henry, W. B. Shattuck.
Hudson, N. Y.—J. W. French.
Philadelphia—Philip Moro and family, John H. Castle, J. A. Caldwell.
Chicago—Francis Dorr, J. Randolf Clay.
Cincinnati—W. Hooper.
Delaware—J. M. Cox.
California—Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall.
United States Steamer Plymouth—J. Y. Taylor, C. P. Thompson.
Brighton—Col. Byron.
Washington—Gen. F. E. Spinner, Miss Spinner, Gen. and Mrs. F. C. Jones, Miss Weston.

THE FISHERIES.

Canadian Newspaper Discussion of the Washington Treaty.

Parliament to Take Decided Action—Probable Course of the Ministry—The San Juan Question.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 1.—The Washington treaty continues to be discussed by the newspapers here. The *Colonist* and *Express* approve of the treaty. The *Chronicle* and *Recorder* treat the subject from party views. The *Reporter* partly approves and disapproves of the treaty, expressing a desire to see more favorable conditions to the portions relating to the fisheries. In the latter paper last evening the following telegram from a member of the Ottawa Cabinet appears:

"If the treaty is ratified by the Queen, the portion respecting the fisheries will be accepted or rejected by the Canadian Parliament next session. The Government and Parliament are quite free to deal with it as the interests of Canada may require."

The *Citizen* has an editorial this morning which proceeds on the presumption that the functions of Parliament have been assumed by the Canadian Government, by whom, it affirmed, the treaty has been ratified.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The Government papers seem to foreshadow the intended policy of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and the Cabinet with reference to the Washington Treaty. The *Times* says that neither the Government of Canada as a whole, nor Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD as First Minister, are committed to the treaty. They have taken care to reserve to themselves the right of most complete freedom of action in the matter. The *Citizen* says Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD displayed sound judgment in avoiding the extreme and taking the more moderate course, as, it is understood, the signing of the treaty was with reluctance and reservation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The British Columbia papers are greatly excited over the prospect of the loss of the Island of San Juan, going so far as to advise the British Government to seize it and hold it by force.

How it is to be Ratified or Rejected—A Statement Respecting the Powers of the Several Parties Interested.

The Montreal *Gazette* ridicules the statement that the Canadian Executive claims, and is going to exercise the same privilege as the Queen herself of ratifying the treaty without asking the consent of Parliament. It says:

"The Government of Canada possesses no treaty-making power. That is a prerogative of the Crown, vested in the Imperial advisers of Her Majesty; and to assert that Ministers have done that which they have no inherent power to do, is to presume too largely upon the public ignorance. Then again the treaty itself is emphatic on the point. It is divided into two distinct parts, that which affects only the questions in dispute between the British Government and the Government of the United States, and that affecting the relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

As to the former, the treaty is complete so soon as the formal ratifications have passed between the two Governments in the ordinary constitutional manner. The Senate having performed its part, the rest will follow as a matter of course, and in a few weeks the treaty will have full force and effect. The second part of the treaty is, expressly by the terms of it, reserved for the sanction of the various legislative bodies. The portions relating to the use of the Canadian canals and the use of Canadian fisheries by the American fishermen, depend upon the assent of the Parliament of Canada. The portion which provides for the abolition of the export duty on timber passing from the United States down the St. John River, must be accepted by the Legislature of New-Brunswick. Those portions relating to the use of American Canals, are dependent upon the action of the Legislatures of the States to which these canals belong, and the fishery articles require the assent of Congress, as they relate to questions of internal revenue. All these bodies at least must concur in favor of the treaty before it has the effect of law even for the limited period of twelve years. One of them has already pronounced upon it, and the decision is a unanimous negative. Without any knowledge of what the policy of the Dominion Government is, we should yet venture to say that they will be in no hurry about giving their formal assent to the treaty. They have wisely, we believe, determined to have no special session of Parliament for its consideration. Under these circumstances they are not called upon to express any opinion until February next.

Our Ottawa correspondent will, we think, be found to have possessed much more accurate information than those of our contemporaries. So far from any decision having been absolutely reached on Friday, the Council, according to his statement, had a long sitting on Saturday, at which the subject was discussed, and in his dispatch, published yesterday, we are assured that the members of the Cabinet are thoroughly in accord in reference to the Treaty of Washington, and that their position in regard thereto will be satisfactory to the country. We have no doubt upon this point, and that journalists who have been conjuring up all kinds of embarrassments for them will find themselves much disappointed. To be in accord with reference to the Treaty of Washington, does not necessarily imply an unconditional surrender to its terms; a distinction which we fear some of our contemporaries are, unfortunately for themselves, overlooking.

VALLANDIGHAM'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

How His Little Scheme to Nominate Mr. Chase in 1868 Fell Through.

From the Chicago Republican, May 31.

There is manifest historical untruth in putting VALLANDIGHAM forward as the champion of SEYMOUR—or as one favoring the nomination of that gentleman at all. VALLANDIGHAM went to New-York in 1868, with no intention of taking an active part in the Convention. He was not an elected delegate, and he was known to be hostile to the claims of the Ohio candidate—Mr. PENDLETON. He was boarding in a quiet house up-town, far removed from the strife and turmoil of the Fifth-avenue and the St. Nicholas. The writer of this article was the first to call upon him in his seclusive retirement. In reply to a question as to who was his candidate and what he proposed to do, he replied that he had no candidate, and he didn't propose to do anything. He was very positive, however, that PENDLETON had no chance for the nomination—and this fact, so far from grieving him, seemed to cheer him very much. He felt bitter toward PENDLETON and his friends because they had helped THURMAN in the recent Senatorial election.

As soon as VAL's presence in the city became known, the Pendleton men caucused on the best means of pacifying him, and it was quickly resolved to vacate a seat in the Ohio delegation for his benefit. This was done, and VAL accepted with alacrity, pledging himself to stand by PENDLETON while there was a chance for him, but well knowing there was no chance. On the evening of the first day of the Convention, VALLANDIGHAM had a long conference with the New-York delegation, in which the subject of CHASE's nomination was agitated at considerable length. There was little or no opposition to it, and the only question in dispute seemed to be as to the best means of bringing his name before the Convention. Several meetings and conferences were held, at each of which VALLANDIGHAM was prominently present. He had by this time thrown off his outward shell of indifference or neutrality, was inwardly rejoicing over PENDLETON's defeat, and was openly advocating the nomination of CHASE.

Finally, the night before the nomination of SEYMOUR, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM met a few friends, by special invitation, at the Manhattan Club Rooms, and it was then and there arranged that at a certain stage of the next day's proceedings VALLANDIGHAM was to put SEYMOUR in nomination, and SEYMOUR was to decline in favor of CHASE, who was thereupon to be put through with a hurrah. This programme was spoiled by a little squabble for personal precedence among the Ohio delegates. Mr. GEORGE W. MCCOOK insisted on thrusting himself forward to do all the talking and make all the motions for the Ohio delegation. It was he, we believe, who first suggested SEYMOUR to the Convention. VALLANDIGHAM made a very neat speech, apparently to urge acceptance, but really, as we have reason to know, "to give the old fellow time to get his wits about him and nominate CHASE." We know, also, that when SEYMOUR, "swearing he would ne'er consent, conseted," there was not a more indignant person in the City of New-York than C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. Before he left Tammany Hall that day he did some of the tallest swearing known to modern statesmanship. H said he "never saw a good thing so nearly done, and then so badly botched."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very atest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

For $6 per line, we will insert an advertisement one month in one hundred and twenty first-class Ohio newspapers, including nine dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well-known. List sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of SUNDAY, June 4, will contain, among a number of other original articles of great interest, a very complete HISTORY OF THE NEW-YORK POLICE. In the fullness and accuracy of its details, this sketch will be found unique. It embraces a period extending over two hundred years, and is replete with suggestive and amusing matter. The original policeman of the American Continent will be found faithfully portrayed. The "Ancient Charleys" and "Leatherheads" of the period immediately before and after the Revolution are duly delineated, and the gradual transition to our present Police system is carefully traced. The fruits of long-continued and intimate observation, as well as of patient and extensive research, will be found embodied in this article. As a contribution to local history, and a study of past and contemporary society, the paper will be found especially worthy of attentive perusal.

A Lady who was 26 was taken for 18 after a few weeks' use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM upon her face, neck and hands. It is perfectly harmless—obliterates coarse pimples, tan, sallowness, &c., and makes the complexion very beautiful. So does LYON'S KATHAIRON the hair. It has been tested for twenty years; is the best hair preserver and dressing in the world.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes; all styles and prices. Best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

MARRIED.

BIGELOW—ANGEL.—On the 25th inst., at Pott's Memorial (Presbyterian) Church, Morrisania, N. Y., by Rev. Arthur Potts, ADDIE, daughter of the late Dr. L. B. Bigelow, of Auburn, to JAMES R. ANGEL, of Morrisania.

DE CERENVILLE—DE COPPET.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, May 9, by Rev. Mr. Dupraz, EDOUARD DE CERENVILLE, M. D., to ELISA, daughter of Edouard De Coppet, formerly of this City.

FULLERTON—LISCOMB.—On Thursday, June 1, by Rev. H. D. Northrup, at the residence of the bride's mother, JAMES H. FULLERTON to EMMA E., youngest daughter of the late Harrison P. Liscomb, all of this City.

KINTZING—BIRDSALL.—On Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. W. McVicker, of Trinity Chapel, Harlem, at his residence, WILLIAM F. KINTZING to RAY BIRDSALL, eldest daughter of Eli L. Birdsall, of Marlborough, New-York.

MASTERS—ELLIOTT.—At St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 30, by Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D., rector, and Right Rev. the Bishop of Long Island, AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, Jr., to HELEN G., daughter of Gardner Elliott, Esq., all of the above city.

MORRIS—BRUSH.—In this City, on Thursday, June 1, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 29th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, assisted by Rev. Dr. Dewitt, WILLIAM L. MORRIS, Jr., to ELLA F. BRUSH, daughter of the late Caleb Brush, Jr.

TOMPKINS—KINGSLAND.—On Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., WILLIAM WRIGHT TOMPKINS to MARY HELENA, daughter of Ambrose C. Kingsland.

DIED.

BEEKMAN.—At Rhinebeck, June 1, ALETTA RAPLEYE, relict of the late John A. Beekman, formerly of New-York City, in the 87th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to the family burial-plot, Griggstown, N. J., by the 12½ P. M. train, New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, on Friday.

BAKER.—In Liverpool, May 13, Mrs. JOSEPH P. BAKER.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. G. Boggs, No. 123 Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 2, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Fulton-avenue cars to Hall-st.

FUNK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, JOHN H. FUNK, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOX.—At her residence at West Farms, on Fifth day, Sixth month, First, 1871, CHARLOTTE L. FOX, relict of the late William W. Fox, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on First day, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will be at Harlem Bridge and 3d-av. from 1½ until 2½ P. M.

GILBERT.—At Hopkinton, N. H., suddenly, on the 30th inst., WALTER J. GILBERT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 45 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Peter G. Taylor, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEGGETT.—At Commerce, Oakland County, Mich., of a lingering disease, on the 26th inst., DEBORAH WILLIAMS, wife of Samuel M. Leggett, and daughter of the late Dr. James L. Phelps, of New-York City, aged 42 years.

LYNDE.—In Brooklyn, May 30, ELIZA WARNER, widow of the late Tilly Lynde, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Martius T. Lynde, No. 145 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Friday, June 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

NEWBOULD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 31, after a lingering illness, JOHN A. NEWBOULD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 Pierrepont-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NOBLE.—May 30, 1871, in Hudson City, N.J., MARY AUGUSTA NOBLE, in the 23d year of her age, the daughter and only child of Rev. Louis L. and Sarah A. Noble.

Interment on Friday morning at Catskill, N. Y.

SARGEANT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., May 31, at 12:35 A. M., THOMAS SARGEANT, aged 24 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Sargeant, Esq., No. 261 South 2d-st., on Saturday, June 3, at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited.

TAULMAN.—On Thursday morning, June 1, 1871, at Piermont, N. J., MARIA, wife of Peter H. Taulman, aged 67 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Saturday, June 3, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Upper Piermont on the arrival of the 9¼ train from foot of Chambers-st. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, May 30, SOLOMON F. WILLIAMS, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at No. 101 Amity-st., (today,) Friday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1871.—The officers, Representatives and Past Grands of this Grand Lodge are earnestly invited to attend the funeral of P. G. WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS, of Getty's Lodge No. 11, from Stella Hall, Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

P. G. CHAMBERS was the last survivor of Shakespeare Lodge, which was organized in New-York in 1806, and was undoubtedly the senior member of the Order in America at the time of his death.
C. V. CLARK, Grand Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the direction of the Committee on Reorganization, the Republicans of the district are hereby notified that the undersigned Committee to make the enrollment, will meet for that purpose on SATURDAY, June 3, MONDAY, June 5, TUESDAY, June 6, at No. 154 Franklin-st., from 7 until 10 P. M.
N. KINGSLEY, Jr., JOHN ROBINSON,
H. V. CRAWFORD, JOSEPH C. SCULLY,
CARL STEINHAUER, JOHN CONNERS.
WM. M. MONEGAL,

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, the Republicans of the district are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed to receive applications for enrollment, will meet for that purpose on SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, MONDAY EVENING, June 5, and TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, at No. 181 Chatham-st., from 7 to 10 P. M.
Second District—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Michael Costello, Matthew Stewart, Morris Friedsam, Theo. C. Williams, Henry G. Leask, Dennis Shea.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of this district are hereby notified that the undersigned will meet for the purpose of making the enrollment, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS next, at Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. John I. Davenport, John J. Foley, Cornelius Sandford, Wm. Freeman, Frank McGee, Charles E. Heil, James Fleming, Committee.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the Grant Club will be held THIS EVENING, at the head-quarters, Union Assembly Rooms, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 8 o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. All friends of the Administration are invited.
WM. GRASSE, President.
JAMES FLEMING, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of this district desirous of enrolling themselves in accordance with the action of the Republican State Committee, as expressed through Hon. William Orton and Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, are hereby notified that the Committee appointed for that purpose will meet on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, June 2, 3 and 5, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.
JAMES B. TAYLOR, WM. H. PALMER,
JOHN M. JACKSON, SOLON SMITH,
HENRY C. ATWOOD, WM. GELLMAN,
ALFRED OSBORNE.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The undersigned Committee, appointed by Hon. William Orton and Jackson S. Schultz, respectfully notify the Republicans of this District that they will meet on the evenings of FRIDAY, June 2, MONDAY, June 5, and TUESDAY, June 6, at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, to receive and enroll the names of Republicans who are desirous of becoming members of the organization. All are cordially invited.
Very respectfully,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR.
HENRY H. HAIGHT.
WM. H. LOCKWOOD.
THOS. H. OAKLEY.
WM. GLASER.
CHAS. MCDOUGALL,
BENJ. F. CLAPP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A

DON'T MISS IT.................THIS WEEK.

DON'T MISS IT.................THIS WEEK.

DON'T MISS IT.................THIS WEEK.

HEARTH and HOME.............THIS WEEK.

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HEARTH and HOME.............THIS WEEK.

FULL OF GOOD THINGS.........THIS WEEK.

FULL OF GOOD THINGS.........THIS WEEK.

FULL OF GOOD THINGS.........THIS WEEK.

26 ENGRAVINGS...................THIS WEEK.

26 ENGRAVINGS...................THIS WEEK.

26 ENGRANINGS...................THIS WEEK.

YOU WANT IT.......................THIS WEEK.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT..........THIS WEEK.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT....THIS WEEK.

The Household and Children's Departments will give great pleasure in every household. The GOOD THINGS in this number are too numerous to describe here. Take a look at them. Nowhere else can you get so much of the **Beautiful**, the **Useful** and the **Pleasing** for only Eight Cents.

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TAKE IT HOME.....................THIS WEEK.

TAKE IT HOME.....................THIS WEEK.

A SUPPLEMENT....................THIS WEEK.

A SUPPLEMENT....................THIS WEEK.

A SUPPLEMENT....................THIS WEEK.

ALL THE NEWS FOR......A WHOLE WEEK.

ALL THE NEWS FOR......A WHOLE WEEK.

ALL THE NEWS FOR......A WHOLE WEEK.

Particular attention is called to the NEWS Department of HEARTH AND HOME. It is a thorough digest of the current events of the week—giving in moderate space a general view of what is going on in the world. BUSY MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN can here get an intelligent summary of what is doing, without wading through acres of printed matter. It is also useful to preserve as a RECORD of the TIMES.

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REMOVAL.

CHARLES L. JONES,
Book-seller, Stationer and Engraver,
Has removed to No. 850 Brordway, between 13th and 14th sts., opposite his old stand.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF Internal Revenue for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the IIId, Vth, VIth, VIIIth, IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 396 Canal-st., corner Thompson, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 12th day of June, 1871, to the 22d of the same month, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The list above referred to comprises the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Pursuant to notice issued by Hon. Jackson S. Schultz and Hon. William Orton, under instructions of the State Central Committee, the Republican electors of this district are notified that the undersigned Committee on Re-enrollment will meet for the purpose of receiving the names of persons desiring to become members of the Republican Association of the district on FRIDAY, June 2, WEDNESDAY, June 7, and THURSDAY, June 8, from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M., at Temperance Hall, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, WILLIAM BORDEN,
ISAAC DAYTON, JOHN D. MCLEAN,
WM. H. BULL, JAMES HUNTER,
JACOB APPEL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, appointed by the State Central Committee, the Republicans of the District are hereby notified that the undersigned Inspectors, appointed to make the enrollment, will meet for that purpose on FRIDAY EVENING, June 2, MONDAY EVENING, June 5, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at No. 102 East Broadway.
E. S. Nurena, Carl Scheredler, C. N. Brackett, John Lindsay, James Murray, D. H. Crowley, Geo. Ntherecott. By order. C. N. BRACKETT, Chairman.
GEO. NETHERCOTT, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee on Reorganization appointed by Messrs. Schultz and Orton, will meet for the enrollment of the Republican electors of the district on SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, MONDAY EVENING, June 5, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock, at No. 86 6th-av.
JOHN D. LAWSON,
FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
A. J. H. DUGANNE,
FRANCIS F. RESCH,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS FRIDAY, June 2, at 8 o'clock. HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

RALPH THE HEIR.
A NOVEL.
BY ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
Author of "Sir Harry Hotspur," "Orley Farm," "The Vicar of Bullhampton," &c.
ILLUSTRATED.
8vo, paper, $1 25; cloth, $1 75.

"A very interesting novel. The episodes of Sir Thomas Underwood's electioneering experiences, and the whole of the Neefit courtship, are, in our opinion, the strong points of the book. Probably no man alive, now that Charles Dickens has departed, can write on such subjects so humorously and so truthfully as Mr. Trollope. Sir Thomas Underwood and his clerk, Stemm, Mr. Neefit and his daughter Polly, together with her lover, Ontario Moggs, are creations of which any writer of fiction might be proud."—*London Times.*

"One of the best stories Mr. Trollope has written."—*Spectator*, London.

"In the present work we find all the author's well-known descriptive accuracy. It is a Dutch interior, well drawn, faithful to every detail of ordinary upper-class life. We are perpetually won to appreciation of the marvelous fidelity of the artist; a group of figures, quaint in their familiarity, live and speak before our eyes."—*Athenæum*, London.

"At this time of day it is mere surplusage to speak of the merits of Mr. Trollope's fictions. All that need be done is to say that the present story is calculated to sustain the reputation he has acquired."—*London Post.*

"'Ralph the Heir' is, in more than one respect, the best novel Mr. Anthony Trollope has ever produced. In its drawing of character it presents us with some portraits as intense even as that of Mr. Crawley in the 'Last Chronicle of Barset.' Mr. Trollope has painted few feminine portraits so crisp, so lifelike and truthful as that of Polly Neefit in 'Ralph the Heir;' and two such characters as Sir Thomas Underwood and old Neefit are not to be matched by anything from Mr. Trollope's own hand. No one who peruses this volume will lay it aside with any other conviction than that Mr. Trollope has given us in 'Ralph the Heir' one of his brightest, strongest and most varied novels."—*Daily Telegraph*, London.

II.

BENCH AND BAR.

A Complete Digest of the Wit, Humor, Asperities and Amenities of the Law. By L. J. BIGELOW. New edition, greatly enlarged. Portraits. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

CONTENTS:

Anecdotes of the Lord Chancellors of England.—Celebrated British Barristers.—Chief-Justices of the United States.—Distinguished Advocates of the United States.—The Western Bar.—Legal Epigrams, Puns and Poems.

APPENDIX: English Judges and Lawyers.—Southern Judges and Lawyers.—Western Judges and Lawyers.—New-York and Pennsylvania Judges and Lawyers.—Anecdotes, Puns and Poems.—Wives of Great Lawyers.

The new edition of this popular work contains about 160 pages of additional Anecdotes.

III.

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Being PART II. of
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12mo, cloth, beveled, black and gilt, $1 50.

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THE JUNE NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready this day at 10 A. M.
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I. A NEW GENERAL RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, representing all the railways in actual operation. This map alone is worth the price charged for the Guide, 25 cents.
II. ONE HUNDRED LOCAL RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal, most safe, sure and reliable routes of travel, West, South, North and East, opposite to which will be found the time-table of the line represented by the map.
III. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage and the routes of travel which they will find delineated by railway maps, upon which are the names of the stations, towns, villages and cities through which the trains pass.
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Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.
REMEMBER ONLY 25 CENTS PER COPY.

POSTPONED TO JUNE 5.
THE ADVANCE ORDERS FOR MISS ALCOTT'S NEW BOOK,
LITTLE MEN,
which in most cases have been doubled and trebled, makes it impossible for us to get ready the more than 20,000 COPIES
necessary for publication on the 1st.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this district will be in attendance for that purpose at Plimpton Building, junction of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on the evenings of FRIDAY, June 2, MONDAY, June 5, and WEDNESDAY, June 7, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Hiram Merritt, James H. Sackett, John Baier, Robert B. Boyd, James McGee, Marshall B. Blake, John H. Brady.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The undersigned having, in pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Committee directing a reorganization of the Republican Party in the City of New-York, been appointed by Hon Jackson S. Schultz and Hon William Orton the Committee to superintend the enrollment and reorganization of the Republican Party in the Fifteenth Assembly District of said City, hereby give notice that they will meet for that purpose, under the rules and instructions in such case prescribed, respectively on SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, MONDAY EVENING, June 5, and TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1871, from 7 to 10 o'clock on each of those evenings, in Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st.
Henry D. Lapaugh, Chas. W. Hopper, Emil W. Hoeber, M. D., Alexander Wilder, Augustus Powers, Wm. P. Simpson, John Sperle.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Committee appointed by Hons. Wm. Orton and Jackson S. Schultz, to reorganize the Republican Party in the Twelfth Assembly District, will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving applications for enrollment, at Bernhard's Hall, No. 642 5th-st., on MONDAY, June 5, TUESDAY, June 6, and WEDNESDAY, June 7, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M. By order of the Committee.
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Chairman.
CHESTER H. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of the Republican electors of this district, in pursuance of the directions of the Committee on Reorganization, appointed by the State Central Committee, will meet for that purpose at Harmony Hall, 119th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 5, 6 and 7, from 7 to 10 P. M. All Republicans are cordially invited.
JOHN A. EAGLESON, Chairman.
EDGAR KETCHUM, SIMON SEWARD,
OTIS T. HALL, STEPHEN ROBERTS,
NELSON CRAWFORD.
WILLIAM HAW, Jr., Secretary.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, June 1, 1871. The report is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south-west corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, three stories, 20 by 50; N. L. DEMOREST, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 325 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories, 18.9 by 50; CHRISTOPHER KEYS, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Sixty-second-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories, 20 by 68; S. STEINHARDT, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 236 feet west of Broadway, four stories, 18.7 by 56; W. BEEMAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-third-street, 75 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories 20 by 56; WILLIAM SLOAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 300 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 25 by 55; JEREMIAH LEAMY, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 300 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories, 20 by 45; CHRISTOPHER KEYS, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, west side of Fourth-avenue, 80 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; N. L. DEMOREST, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, four stories, 30 by 41; F. P. JAMES, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 222 feet west of Second-avenue, three stories, 20 by 45; MARY ANN BROADRICK, owner.

Five stores and tenements, south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, four stories, 20 by 75; WM. SLOANE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 688 Eighth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; W. GUINEVARD, owner.

Two stables, north side of Sixty-second-street, 165 feet east of Madison-avenue, two stories, 18.6 by 68; S. STEINHARDT, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class store, south-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, five stories, 26.9 by 60; WM. MOIR, owner.

One first-class store, north-east corner of Leonard and Benson streets, six stories, 42.5 by 81; E. S. JAFFRAY & Co., owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of West Tenth-street, 90 feet east of West Fourth-street; DR. SAMUEL HALL, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet west of Madison-avenue, three stories, 25 by 60; GEORGE S. NELSON, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 115 West Thirtieth-street, three stories, 24 by 27; THOMAS KIERNAN, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-ninth-street, 60 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, four stories, 20 by 25.5; AHREND SCHULTE, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Thirty-ninth-street, 225 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; OBADIAH AYRES, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Gansevoort-street, 75 feet east of West-street; JOHN B. CORNELL, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 337 and 339 East Thirtieth-street, five stories, 25 by 60; M. CULLOM, owner.

Ten stores and tenements, west side of Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-sixth streets, four stories, 20 by 60; MORRIS POZNANSKI, owner.

Four stores and tenements, north-east corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, four stories, 21.6 and 22.6 by 49; F. LINK & BROTHER, owners.

Two stores and tenements, east side of Hudson-street, 55 feet south of West Eleventh-street, four stories, 19.3 by 50; J. BOHDE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 332 West Thirty-eighth-street, four stories, 25 by 56; J. & J. STOETZEL, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 88 Essex-street, five stories, 25 by 63; L. BOHNE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 633 Ninth-avenue, four stories, 22 by 65; PETER SCHENER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 134 West Twenty-eighth-street, five stories, 25 by 66.6; C. H. EMERSON, owner.

One store and tenement, east side of Seventh-avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-third-street, five stories, 25 by 60; SAMUEL COCHRAN, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 52; J. BRANDENSTEIN, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Second-street, 200 feet west of Avenue C, five stories, 25 by 60; FREDERICK SCHENCK, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-second-street, 365 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 23 by 52; WM. WELLINGTON, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 412 Eighth-avenue, four stories, 31.8 by 25; JENNY REID, owner.

One second-class store, south-east corner of Broome and Wooster streets, three stories, 25 by 55.9; M. & S. STEINBERGER, owners.

One workshop, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street, (one rear,) two stories, 24.6 by 14; Mrs. LEAVITT, owner.

One workshop, Nos. 426 and 428 West Thirty-eighth-street, three stories, 50 by 89; S. SCHWARZWAELDER, owner.

One stable, south side of Fifty-third-street, 426 feet east of First-avenue, one story, 15 by 46; ELI MARTIN, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Two second-class dwellings, east side of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, two stories, 20 by 40; JOHN F. GRADY, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, north side of Fortieth-street, 175 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 25 by 25 and 37; JAMES NIBLO, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 160 feet west of Tenth-avenue, two stories, 18 by 20; JAMES BRADY, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet east of First-avenue, two stories, 14 by 30; EDWARD MCEVEANY, owner.

RECAPITULATON.

Total buildings	74	Tenement-houses	10
Brown-stone fronts	26	Stores and tenements	29
Iron fronts	2	First-class stores	2
Brick fronts	40	Second-class store	1
Frame buildings	6	Work-shops	2
First-class dwellings	16	Stables	3
Second-class dwellings	11		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, June 1, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

Bellevue Hospital, First avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth streets, five stories, 86 by 58, one story to be added with Mansard roof, and to be remodeled inside; Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, owners.

One brick first-class dwelling, three stories, 32 by 40, No. 26 East Forty-first-street, extension in rear, 6 by 7, 35 feet high; T. FREDERICK THOMAS, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 25 West Fifteenth-street, four stories, 25 by 55, extension in rear, 19 by 22, 20 feet high; T. W. CARHART, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 14 Horatio-street, two stories, 17 by 30, extension in rear, 12 by 17, 25 feet high; JAMES IRELAND, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 17 Clinton-place, three and one-half stories, 37 by 50, one-half story to be added; Mme. FARRON, owner.

One brick dwelling south side of East Broadway, 200 feet east of Catharine-street, three and one-half stories, 25 by 48, attic story to be raised; HARRIS ALEXANDER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 197 East Seventh-street, three stories, 20 by 40, store to be made in basement; E. SEITZ, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 163 Hudson-street, four and one-half stories, 26.2 by 54, one story to be added and store to be made on first floor; WM. SWAIN, lessee.

One brick factory, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer streets, three stories, 25 by 50, two stories to be added, with Mansard roof and extension in rear, 25 by 55, 55 feet high; ELLIOT P. GLEASON, owner.

One brick factory, Nos. 233½ and 235 Water-street, five stories, 33.1 by 60, one story to be added; JAMES KEANE, owner.

One brick stable, north side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, two stories, 25 by 73, extension in rear, 25 by 26, 14 feet high; R. G. ARNOLD, owner.

One brick and frame dwelling, No. 37 Mott-street, three stories, 19.6 by 28, extension on west side, 7.6 by 28, 30 feet high; WM. T. NEALIS, owner.

One brick and frame office, No. 167 East Eighty-sixth-street, three stories, 25 by 34, extension in rear, 20 by 25, 11 feet high; J. F. WALLACE, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 123 Sheriff-street, three stories, 20 by 38, extension in rear, 18 by 20, 29 feet high; GEO. M. MATHES, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, June 1, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Peck-slip, No. 19, REBECCA VERMEISTER, owner; rear extension decayed and rotten, also unsafe chimney.

Peck-slip, No. 17, REBECCA VERMEISTER, owner; unsafe front, rear and west gable.

Third-avenue, No. 244, PETER A. and C. JACKSON, owners; unsafe and broken stone lintels.

Canal-street, No. 274, PATRICK DICKIE, owner; unsafe window breasts and gutter.

Mysterious Disappearance in New-Jersey.

A miller residing in Farmingdale, N. J., named HENDRICK LAYTON, left his home the 23d of last month, since which time nothing has been heard of him. On the above date he started from home, intending to visit this City on business, and carried considerable money on his person. His relatives and friends are of the opinion that he has been foully dealt with. They visited Superintendent KELSO yesterday, and by his directions visited the Morgue, but failed to identify his body. Mr. LAYTON'S disappearance has created great excitement in Farmingdale, and the neighborhood has been thoroughly searched by his friends. He was a man of steady habits, and by his industry accumulated considerable property. He was a widower and leaves three children to mourn his loss.

DARING OUTRAGE.

The Latest Exploit of Two Sing Sing Birds—A Boy that Will be a Good Citizen.

At 2:25 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer HAGGERTY of the Twenty-first Precinct, observed a carriage driving rapidly through Thirty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, followed by a boy who was shouting for help. The officer asked what was the matter and the boy, whose name is MICHAEL O'HARA, aged sixteen years, residing at No. 305 West Thirty-ninth-street, breathlessly told him that the men in the carriage had murdered and robbed a man on the west side of the City. HAGGERTY stopped the carriage and took out PHILIP BRODERICK, a car driver residing at No. 571 Seventh-avenue, DENIS HOGAN, a porter, No. 233 East Forty-fifth-street, and JAMES KEARNEY, the driver of the carriage, who was lying inside in a state of intoxication. The carriage was being driven by JAMES FARLEY, a laborer, residing at No. 333 East Thirty-ninth-street, whom the officer also arrested. The party were taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and locked up till the charge made against them by the boy O'HARA could be investigated. Capt. BYRNES and two officers, in company with the boy, went to Thirtieth-street and Sixth-avenue, where the latter said the desperate outrage had been committed. They there found LOUIS CROFT sitting on the sidewalk, unable to stand. He stated that he had been struck with a sand-bag from behind by a man who jumped out of a carriage, and also had been robbed of $120. The Captain and officers conveyed him to the Station-house, where he fully identified FARLEY as the man who had struck him. The prisoners were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice BIXBY. BRODERICK, FARLEY and HOGAN were committed without bail to answer at the General Sessions, and KEARNEY, the driver of the coach, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness. He was so drunk at the time the crime was committed that he could scarcely have had any hand in it, but he may be useful as a witness. FARLEY, not more than a couple of weeks ago, returned from Sing Sing, where he was imprisoned for grand larceny. BRODERICK, about ten days ago, was arrested by Capt. BYRNES on a charge of burglary, but was discharged for want of evidence. HOGAN is also a notoriously bad character. Mr. CROFT, on whom the outrage was perpetrated, is a driver of a Breevort House coach, residing at No. 307 Seventh-avenue, and was returning from work at the time. The complaints in the case were sent down to the District-Attorney's office.

Probable Murder in Newark.

On the 15th of May, FELIX LEONHARDT, accompanied by one SEITZ went to the house of his father, at Kinney and Sayre streets, Newark, and attacked both his father and step-mother, stabbing the former in the head and violently kicking the latter. The assailants were arrested and bailed for trial. Mrs. LEONHARDT, who was brutally kicked in the stomach and elsewhere, was in such a condition as to render her injuries especially dangerous, and has been growing steadily worse. The physician in attendance finding her in a dying condition, notified the authorities. Yesterday the two men were rearrested and held to await the result.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (June 1) was quite large, although no public sales of real estate were effected. The only business transacted was an adjournment for two weeks, announced by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., of the legal sale of house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, and the further announcement by the same firm that the suit involving the title to fifteen lots on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street had been settled, the property having been sold at private sale. In regard to the auction sale of lots at Whitestone, Long Island, conducted by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., yesterday, we hope to be able to-morrow to chronicle a favorable result. The day was all that could have been wished for, and a goodly number of buyers and others availed themselves of the facilities furnished per excursion train to be present at the sale. For the remainder of the week business at the Exchange will be light, as only two sales of City real estate, both of a legal nature, are noticed to take place. Three will be held today. For to-morrow three suburban auctions are advertised, respectively at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, at Bayonne, N. J., and at Tottenville, Staten Island—sales not extensive, but still all worthy attention. The business projected for next week, however, is of special importance, particularly the sale of the Dyckman estate, to be held at the Exchange on Wednesday, June 7. In reference to this proposed auction opinions vary, but it seems to be generally conceded that the transaction will be attended with success. The market, at present, is in a very healthy condition, much stronger than usual at this season of the year, and in uptown lots remarkably active. In view of these facts, certainly no better time than now could have been selected to dispose of this really valuable tract of land.

In reference to the suburban sales of Wednesday, as expected, the storm materially interfered with the arrangements of the auctioneers in charge in disposing of the property offered, and in consequence thereof the sale of twenty villa plots at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, under the direction of S. DINGEE & Co., was adjourned until Tuesday next, June 6. The Richmond Park auction, at New-Dorp, Staten Island, was, however, carried through by JOHNSON & MILLER, notwithstanding the weather, the greater portion of the lots being sold under a shelter tent. The property offered embraced some 350 lots, each 25 by 100, lying on the Richmond road, at the New-Dorp Station of the Staten Island Railway, about five miles from Vanderbilt Landing. The attendance at the auction was large, and of the lots 300 were sold, at an average price of $75 per lot. No lot was sold for less than $50, and some brought as high as $125. The aggregate of the sale reached $23,500, which result was a satisfactory one. Full details are appended. The following were the principal purchasers: Patrick Burke and J. Huntzler, of this City; J. M. Hildreth, of Brooklyn; Henry Taylor, of Richmond, Staten Island; John Stewart, of Stapleton, and John Dolan and John Hennessy, of New-Dorp.

A report having been circulated that the recent sales held at Rutherford Park, N.J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, were not as successful as has been represented. We are authorized by the firm to state that all lots reported sold as per lists published were so sold to bona fide purchasers at the prices named, and that the said purchasers have nearly all complied with the terms of sale in paying the percentage on their purchases, as required thereby. In this connection attention is called to the card published by Messrs. MELLICK & Co. in another column.

HOLMES & WHITE, real estate brokers at Tarrytown, report having recently sold, at private sale, a plot of unimproved ground on Broadway, Tarrytown, 150 feet front, and running west through to Washington-street 520 feet, for $27,000. Sold for HIRAM W. DIXON to LEWIS ROBERTS.

Suburban Sales—Wednesday, May 31.

RICHMOND PARK, NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND.

By Johnson & Miller.

(Lots each 25x100.)

4 lots, block F, Nos. 117 to 120, Lewis-st. and Stuyvesant-st., each $75	$300
4 lots, block F, Nos. 110 to 116, Lewis-st. and Tully-st., each $70	280
5 lots, block F, Nos. 102 to 108, Stuyvesant-st., each $65	325
4 lots, block F, Nos. 121 to 124, Lewis-st., each $65	260
6 lots, block F, Nos. 106 to 115, Tully-st., each $65	390
4 lots, block B, Nos. 39 to 42, Lewis-st. and Richmond-st., each $80	320
4 lots, block B, Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50, Richmond road, each $85	340
4 lots, block B, Nos. 52, 54, 56 and 58, Richmond road, each $95	380
2 lots, block B, Nos. 60 and 62, Richmond road, each $85	170
4 lots, block B, Nos. 63, 64, 65 and 66, Richmond road, each $100	400
4 lots, block B, Nos. 35 to 38, Stuyvesant and Lewis sts., each $100	400
14 lots, block B, Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 59 to 70, Stuyvesant-st., each $100	1,400
4 lots, block E, Nos. 125 to 128, Stuyvesant-st., each $73	292
32 lots, block C, Nos. 129 to 160, Tully and Stuyvesant sts., each $73	2,336
4 lots, block H, Nos. 198 to 201, Tully and Lewis sts., each $70	280
4 lots, block H, Nos. 206, 208, 210 and 212 Tully-st., each $60	240
28 lots, block H, remainder of block, Underhill and Tully sts., each $60	1,680
11 lots, block I, Nos. 187 to 190, Tully and Lewis sts., each $55	605
4 lots, block C, Nos. 27 to 30, Richmond road and Lewis-st., each $125	500
1 lot, block C, No. 26, Richmond road	110
30 lots, block C, Nos. 1 to 25 and 31 to 34, Richmond road, each $110	3,300
31 lots, block A, Nos. 71 to 101, Richmond road, each $100	3,100
4 lots, block D, Nos. 101 to 104, Goddard-st., each $75	300
2 lots block D, Nos. 170 and 172, Stuyvesant-st., each $65	130
2 lots, block D, Nos. 174 to 176, Stuyvesant-st., each $70	140
20 lots, block D, Nos. 165 to 178, Stuyvesant-st., each $70	1,400
4 lots, block G, Nos. 254 to 257, Goddard and Tully sts., each $70	280
4 lots, block L, Nos. 266 to 269 Underhill and Barry sts., each $50	200
15 lots block L, Nos. 270 to 273, 255 to 265, Underhill and Barry sts., each $50	750
4 lots, block K, Nos. 274 to 277, Underhill and Barry sts., each $51	204
33 lots, block K, Nos. 278 to 310, Underhill and Vanderbilt sts., each $51	1,683

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; Columbia College lease; in perfect order; possession at once; price, with standing furniture, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON 78TH AND 79th sts., between 4th and Madison avs.; excavated foundations partly laid. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE full lots of ground, situated on 84th and 85th sts., 325 feet west of 8th-av.; no rock. Apply to THEODORE WESTON, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable Assurance Building.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ON THE west side, between 72d-st. and 110th-st., a large plot of lots, or several smaller ones, with good frontages on any of the avenues. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN the Eighth Ward, with store and dwelling, yielding a large income. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CARD.

OFFICE OF
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JUNE 1, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article that appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of last evening which does great injustice to both our firm and the property sold at Rutherford Park on Wednesday last.

The article states that the property was a "wilderness" a long distance from the station, in fact a "barren waste, full of stumps of trees, without grass or foliage of any kind," and that "but few houses have been built." The article further states that we took out "a crowd of roughs," that we gave them nothing to drink but water, that the bidding was brisk by interested parties and that the first four lots were bought in.

All of the above we deny *in toto*, excepting the ice-water charge, which we consider rather to be commended than otherwise. Probably if the *Eagle* reporter had been given something other than water to drink, he would have been better pleased with both the property and the auctioneers.

The company present was not composed of roughs, but of as respectable people as ever attended a suburban sale. The distance walked consumed but eight minutes in time over a good plank walk. The property was choice in every particular and very well improved in the immediate vicinity of the residences of such men as Mr. Ivison, of the publishing house of Ivison & Phinney, Geo. E. Woodward, the architect, Henry G. Bell, a prominent boot and shoe merchant, F. W. Thompson, of the New-York *Observer*, whose residence cost some forty thousand dollars, Geo. Dayton, of Front-st., H. A. Baker, W. J. Stewart and many other prominent New-York business men, who would hardly choose to locate their homes in a "wilderness."

Our two sales have been attended with the great success that the property merited. At the first sale, held on the 16th inst., nearly 300 city lots were disposed of, all but some fourteen of which have been settled for, as our books will show. Our second sale was equally successful, all the property being sold that was possible between the hours of 1 and 5½, and when the sale was closed some of the parties present urged that more lots should be offered. The first four lots knocked down on Tuesday *were not bought in*, but were purchased by Mr. W. B. Miner, a merchant of No. 72 Front-st., a gentleman that had never been to Rutherford Park before, was not interested in the property and had no acquaintance with either the owners or auctioneers. Mr. Miner was among the first that called on Wednesday morning to settle for his lots. In justice to the owners of the property we feel obliged to make this reply to the false article in question. Respectfully,

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT.—From one to five acres land, within five minutes' walk of depot, at Linden Station, New-Jersey, on New-Jersey Railroad, seventeen miles from New-York, two miles beyond Elizabeth; grounds finely shaded and well stocked with choice fruit; splendid living brook running through the same; large house, with ten rooms; will be sold or rented low, with immediate possession; commutation from New-York same as from Elizabeth. Further particulars by applying to H. F. SIMMONS, No. 469 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to FRANKLIN POST, at the Linden Hotel, near the property.

FOR SALE AT MARSHLAND, STATEN Island—A flour, feed and grist mill; saw and plaining mill attached; calculated to do all kinds of business driven by water and steam powers; lumber and coal yard attached, doing a good business, from which 1,200 tons of coal alone was sold last year; situated in a flourishing portion of the island, where extensive improvements are going on, and where the business can be greatly increased; building materials of every description, including rafts of timber and coal, can be brought by water; terms easy. Apply to J. K. JESSUP & SONS, on premises.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT WOODSBURG, LONG ISLand, (the Summer resort of Long Island,) lots 25x100, or plots, at moderate prices and on liberal terms; parties desiring to locate for the Summer months or build cottages for their own occupation are invited to examine this pleasant and desirable location; only sixteen miles from Brooklyn by South-side Railroad. Maps and full particulars of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 203 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE HOUSE FOR sale, quite near railroad station; has all the modern improvements of a city house, together with carriage-house and stable. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TWO LARGE AND THREE SMALL offices to let in the new Marquand Buildings, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st.; terms moderate. Apply in the building.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

An old-fashioned house, plainly furnished, with suitable out-buildings, fruit, flowers and fine shade trees. Two and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. Rent, $200 a month.

This is a delightful Summer residence in a very fine neighborhood. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—AT THROGG'S Neck, Westchester County, for the season or longer, an elegant residence, consisting of commodious house of seventeen rooms, with modern improvements; also, barn, carriage-house, &c., with five acres of ground, including vegetable garden, (already planted,) abundance of fruit and shade trees, cow and chickens now on the premises will be included; three-quarters of an hour from the City, and very accessible by steam-boat or railroad.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—SEVENTY MINUTES FROM CITY Hall, a pleasant house, thirteen rooms, ten acres of land, barn, &c., at Flushing; high ground; healthy; good water; twenty-two trains a day each way; for a year or longer unfurnished, or for the Summer furnished; also, with above, or separately, about forty acres of excellent farm land adjacent. Rent low.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE to let, from June 15 to Sept. 15; nine rooms; fine views; high ground; ten minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of FREDERIC CONDIT, No. 38 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, a very fine and commodious house, with gas-fixtures, cornices, &c., located in West 12th st., a few doors west of 6th-av.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—CENTRAL-AV., NEAR station; fully furnished; French-roofed residence; conveniences; eleven rooms complete; bath-room; water; fine views; excellent neighborhood; $150 per month. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Great Neck, Long Island; five minutes' from steam-boat landing. For terms address Box No. 1,167 Post-office.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A WELL-furnished cottage-house, nine rooms, pleasantly situated, for Summer or year.
GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., for two months from July 8, a large stone house, furnished, with every convenience. Address Box No. 83 Englewood Post-office.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR two railroad depots, a country-seat; large house, with out-buildings; a fine commanding view, &c. Apply at No. 102 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, AT ROSEville, N. J., (between Newark and Orange,) a large house, thoroughly furnished, and with all modern improvements, bath-room, water closets, &c.; half an acre of ground, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 62 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.,

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,

will sell

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871,

at 12 M., at EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of

ISAAC DYCKMAN,

deceased, over

500 LOTS ON BROADWAY

and contiguous streets and avenues, being the remaining part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD

and comprising toward

ONE HUNDRED ACRES.

SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

LAST SALE OF THE

DYCKMAN ESTATE.

TITLE PERFECT.

SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

SATURDAY, June 3, 1871, at 3 P. M.,

on the premises,

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION
Of
100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
At
BAYONNE, N. J.,

twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

FORTY-FIVE TRAINS DAILY.

These are situated in the best portion of the Second Ward of the City of Bayonne, fronting on Avenues A and B, Oakland and Maple avs., five minutes' walk from station.

Streets seventy and eighty feet wide.

Free passes for train leaving New-York at 2 P. M., and maps, can be procured at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE ENTIRE
BLOCK OF TWENTY-SEVEN
WEST-SIDE LOTS,
Bounded by the Grand Boulevard, 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts.

This property lies in the HEART of the great WEST SIDE; 77th-st. is the southerly boundary of the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, and the above property mostly lies below the grade, and is between the CENTRAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS on the east, with the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west.

N. B.—This is the LAST chance for buyers to secure, direct from executors, lots and plots of lots where there is so large a parcel as an ENTIRE BLOCK offered so near the BUILT-UP portion of the City. Terms liberal. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to WARD & JONES & WHITEHEAD, counsel for the executors, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

ALSO AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,

WEST SIXTIETH-STREET.—The three-story first-class high-stoop extra large double DWELLING, with every modern improvement, together with the very valuable

EIGHT FULL LOTS OF LAND

fronting 100 feet on the northerly side of 60th-st., and running through to the southerly side of 61st-st., commencing only about 1,475 feet westerly from the great junction of Broadway with the Grand Boulevard, 8th-av., the Circle and the Central Park; and easterly the above property lies on the northerly side of 60th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., overlooking the Hudson; it has all the advantages of the GREAT WEST SIDE. Both streets are graded and sewered. The house and four lots can be bought separately, if desired; and in that case the four 61st-st. lots will be sold together. (See map.) Terms liberal.

WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The FIVE valuable LOTS of LAND, situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet West from 9th-av. Fine building sites; overlooking the Hudson; near Broadway, &c.

WEST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—ONE full LOT on the south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. and Central Park.

BROADWAY AND NAEGLE-AVENUE, NEAR ELWOOD-STREET.—TWO extra-size choice LOTS of the "Dyckman Sale," (Oct. 14, 1868.) Diagram No. 8; Lots Nos. 92 and 108.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
UNDER FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

The Sheriff of Westchester County, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, will positively sell at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, June 3, at 1 o'clock,

400 CHOICE LOTS AT MAMARONECK,

situate at and near the depot on the Boulevard, Kinfield-av., &c. The above is very choice business property, the streets are opened and ready for immediate improvement. For the accommodation of all classes of buyers, the property will be sold in SINGLE LOTS AND SMALL PARCELS, and the sale will be absolute in every respect, as it must be sold to SATISFY THE MORTGAGES under the decree of the Court.

Maps, terms, &c., at offices of ROBERT H. BRUNDAGE, Esq., Sheriff, at White Plains; JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; or of Mr. SUMMERS, at the hotel opposite the depot at Mamaroneck.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY-SEAT ON RICHMOND HILL, STAMFORD, CONN., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, June 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the handsome country-seat of W. A. Keeler, Esq., situated on Richmond Hill, Stamford, Conn., about three-quarters of a mile from the station, and being the south-west corner of Terrace-av. and Waterview-place. House is two-stories, French roof, and basement, (frame, filled in with brick,) built and finished in the best manner for the owner's own use, under the supervision of a first-class New-York architect; contains about fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, and gas throughout the house, water-closet and bath-room, and is in perfect order. Out-buildings consist of large gardener's lodge or cottage, fine stable and coach-house, gas-house, hennery, &c., all being very convenient, having plenty of accommodation for gardener, coachman, &c. Grounds 585.3 feet front, 460.3 feet rear, by an average depth of 481.9 feet, being about five acres, are laid out in lawn and garden, well stocked with every variety of choice fruit, and plenty of shade and ornamental trees. The views from the house are very extensive, embracing Stamford; also, Long Island Sound for many miles, and the interior country. It is proposed to widen and straighten Terrace-av. during the Summer, which will bring the place within five minutes' drive of the station.

For maps and permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE
OF 609 LOTS OF GROUND,
AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
Near the Depot,
Adjoining the St. John's College Grounds and the Lorillard Estate,
AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871,
At 1 P. M., on the premises,
BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
BEING FORMERLY PART OF THE POWELL FARM.

These lots are among the most valuable in this part of Westchester County, being on the Southern Boulevard, and on Union and Crescent, Cambreleng and Lorillard avenues, and West Farm road. The Viaduct Railroad, now in progress, will make this one of the most valuable properties now before the public. Terms favorable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st. Particulars hereafter.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 508 5TH-AV., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, as the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE—House and lot (leasehold) No. 508 5th-av., west side, between 42d and 43d sts.; house is 25x65 feet, four stories, brown stone, high stoop, in good order, and contains every convenience; lot 102 feet; lease has ten years to run, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground rent, $500 per annum and taxes; possession on delivery of the deed; $30,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Maps and permits at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE
Will sell on TUESDAY, June 6, 1871,
At 12 o'clock, at No. 379 Fulton-st.,
Adjoining Park Theatre, Brooklyn.
POSITIVE SALE.

No. 535 Bedford-av., east side, between Lafayette-av. and Kosciusko-st., Brooklyn, three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling-house, stone trimmings, twelve rooms, all improvements; house, 20x32; extension, 8 feet; lot, 94 feet. Maps now ready at office of auctioneers, No. 203 Montague-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WEST BERGEN—SIXTEENTH WARD OF Jersey City—near depot of Newark and New-York Railroad, twenty minutes from Liberty-st., New-York, fare only ten cents,

SIXTY BUILDING LOTS,

finely situated and ready for immediate improvement, to be sold at auction THURSDAY, June 8, at 2½ P. M., on the ground. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to L. E. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or I. W. SULLIVAN, 71 Broadway, Room 29, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
OFFICE NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
BETWEEN
8TH AND NEW AVS.,
ON 105TH AND 106TH STS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET—North side, 163 feet west of 8th-av., three lots, one of which has a front 36 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—South side, 152 feet west of 8th-av., three lots.

The above lots are splendidly situated and will be sold on unusually liberal terms. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps at auctioneers' office, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF 20 SPLENDID Building sites in Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

At auction, TUESDAY, June 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds, 45 minutes from City, 15 minutes from Harlem Bridge.

Maps and full particulars of JACOB MENDEL, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, or of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

CORSETS THE SPECIALTY.

Mrs. Gaynor begs to inform her patrons and others that she has still a full assortment of most elegant shaped real Paris corsets, both home-made and woven, plain and embroidered.

The article being almost entirely out of the market, Mrs. Gaynor assures ladies they will not be imposed on in her establishment by selling a spurious, good-looking corset.

A perfect fit the best test, which can be guaranteed to any style of figure.

CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, PADS, NURSING CORSETS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

Skirts and tournours in French hair-cloth, skeleton, all the latest styles in trains, demi-trains, and Pompadours.

N. B.—Swiss lawn, and linen suits of best quality, on hand and to order, at short notice.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscrimate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

SARATOGA, NEWPORT, LONG BRANCH, WHITE MOUNTAINS, NIAGARA, CATSKILLS.	THE BEST PLACE TO supply yourself and family with BOOTS AND SHOES is at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., upstairs. NEW GOODS just opened. Catalogues to be had at the store.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

MEDICAL.

DIABETES CURED.

Cure for Diabetes, Bright's, and all Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

Col. Richard Dunbar:

DEAR SIR—Having seen the happy results from the BETHESDA WATER in your own case of Diabetes and in that of others, and from reports which have reached me, I wish you would furnish a supply for the hospitals and profession of this City, that its efficacy may be tested in Diabetes of the Kidneys.

Yours truly, WILLARD PARKER,
No. 41 East 12th-st.

And other professional certificates.

A greater relief guaranteed in three days than can be found by any previous remedial agent or treatment.

Depot for State of New-York:
Agent, Dr. PHILLIPS.
OFFICE, **No. 163 BROADWAY,**
Between Courtland and Liberty.
For sale by all Druggists.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTLES at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 695 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

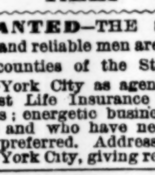
IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS

Having nearly completed several large contracts, such as the Harlem Depot at 42d-st., the Gilsey Hotel, the Seaman's Bank for Savings, Kemp's Building, Powers' Commercial Block, Rochester, &c., and having facilities and skilled workmen second to no similar establishment in the country, are now prepared to enter into new contracts for IRON BUILDINGS of any design, and generally to do ALL KINDS of ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORK in the best manner and with dispatch. Apply in 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

WANTED—A MAN QUALIFIED TO CONduct a series of soundings and borings, to determine the character of foundations for bridges and other works, in and along the Harlem River, in water and on land. Unexceptionable references will be required. Apply between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 1, No. 265 Broadway, to
WILLIAM H. GRANT, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY in Orange, N. J., a girl to do general house-work; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; must have City references. Apply to No. 37 West 18th-st., before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as attendant upon an elderly lady, for the country during Summer. Call at No. 66 Union-place, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., from 11 to 12, on June 1.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN, AND his wife as cook, to go in the country for the Summer; they must understand their business, be willing and obliging; good City references required. Apply at No. 108 East 17th-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who can assist in dress-making, by the month, to go to West 105th-st. Call at No. 52 West 33d-st., Thursday and Friday, from 9 till 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 157 Allen-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; reference required. Apply at No. 24 West 51st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two very neat and efficient servants, one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or children's nurse; both have excellent references from their last employer. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations in the country in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do the work between them; have excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of children, can wait on invalid lady; the other as chamber-maid and waiting; willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Call at No. 231 East 37th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERINtendent of a household, or in a light, genteel manufacturing business, by a lady of unexceptionable character; references given and required. Apply at No. 64 St. Marks-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, to take entire charge of the child from its infancy, or plain sewing, or assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 22 West 23d-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as nurse to growing children; an excellent seamstress; best City references from last employer. Call or address for two days, No. 112 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country; unexceptionable references. Call for two days at present employer's, 233 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; has lived a long time with last employer; very best City references. Call or address No. 737 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing, or would do house-work for a small private family. Call or address for two days No. 237 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would take care of an infant from birth; best City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 35th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers in City or country promptly supplied with capable and reliable servants, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION as seamstress, traveling companion, or would assist in housekeeping. Address or call at No. 192 Laqueer-st., one door east of Court-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 53d-st., corner Broadway.

EMPLOYERS Promptly suited with capable servants for any capacity; City or country.	**SERVANTS.** Girls wanted this day; plenty places ready; no delay; come and see.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a good cook; would take charge of a house and do cooking for gentlemen, if required, or would do laundry work in the City; City reference. Call from 11 to 3 at No. 654 6th-av., corner 38th-st., in grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a small private family, or chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 233 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; seven years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and French fluting; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and plain sewing; can give the best of reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 266 West 26th-st., 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly competent; is an excellent baker, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent respectable young woman as waitress in a private family; in the country preferred; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 414 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, or would do general house-work; good City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 302 West 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly well; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 37 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one a young English Protestant woman, as cook; the other as kitchen-maid; both have excellent City references, and understand their duties thoroughly. Call or address for two days No. 328 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a good girl as chamber-maid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call between the hours of 10 and 1, for two days, at No. 28 West 34th-st.

J. W. CARPENTER
SUPPLIES EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY WITH RELIABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC SERVANTS, AT NO. 133 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as infant's nurse or older children; can take entire charge of a baby from the mouth; City references. Call at No. 11 West 38th-st. for two days, after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook or first-class laundress; no objections to the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; will do chamber-work if required; best City references. Call or address for two days 493 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and chamber-maid; willing to do plain sewing; no objections to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A PERmanent place in a private family; is a good dress-maker, and operates on the sewing-machine; can give good reference. Apply at No. 276 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to mind growing children; excellent references. Call or address No. 110 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th-st., top floor, room 19.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

COLORED SERVANTS! COLORED SERvants! at the best systematized agency in City, No. 247 Thompson-st., corner Washington-square. T. S. W. TITUS, Proprietor. Established 1858.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred, best reference from last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, (speaks good English,) a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening; best City references. Address L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands waiting, the care of horses, &c.; lived nine years in last place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his duties, and whose references will bear strict investigation; willing and obliging. Call or address No. 33 West 29th-st., harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as cook in a private family; speaks English; no objection to the country; best City references. Call or address for two days at No. 58 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; in City or country; has first-class references. Address T. T., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; thoroughly understands care and management of gentlemen's road horses; can be well recommended from last employer. Address J. O., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent French waiter; speaks English; country preferred during Summer; best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 67 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A situation as competent coachman; City or country; understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference. Call or address No. 126 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; thoroughly efficient in all its branches; first-class reference; married. Apply at seed-store, 9 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGlishman and wife, together or separate, in private family; man as first-class waiter; his wife as cook; good City reference; prefer country for Summer. Address F. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a married man; thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class City references; country preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young married man; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Address W. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman, in Brooklyn or New-York; first-class reference can be given. Address P. NICHOLS, No. 2 Hart's-alley, Brooklyn, Long Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address for two days at J. R. Bonner's saddlery, No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman and groom; one who is acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn City, and can give good references from his last employer; willing and temperate, and will go to the country. Call or address LIYNS, No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who is smart and accurate at figures; understands English grammar and some book-keeping, and can write a rapid, good style; desires being a copyist for an attorney. Address M. N., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single Protestant man as coachman; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address W. B., No. 25 West 29th-st., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; has excellent references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK ON A farm by an industrious, temperate married man, where he can have a house; understands all kinds of farm-work; wife can take care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Swede, a situation as useful man or as waiter-man in a private family; speaks German and English; City or country. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERIcan,) a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-class references. Call or address D. D., at Brewster's, No. 65 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation as porter in a dry-goods store; best City reference. Address T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 302 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter by a respectable Englishman, who can be highly recommended. Call on or address X. Y., No. 17 West 21st-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE, munie de bonnes recommandations, désire se placer pour soigner des enfants et coudre. S'adresser No. 170 3d-av., entre la 16me et 17me rues, in the fluting-house.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1872, viz.:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New-York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
PENSACOLA, Florida;
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of Soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn-meal; and to every one hundred Rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds of Roasted (or Roasted and Ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single Ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1 Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine Stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT-VESSELS IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
NO. 16 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 1, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of June, 1871, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the light-vessels in the Third Light-house District for one year from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th June, 1872, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the Light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York or New-London, Conn., as will be designated by the Inspector in his requisitions, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and tables marked A and B, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office, and at the Custom-house at Newport, R. I., New-London and New-Haven, Conn.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Commodore U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, MARION, Ala., May 18, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROposals for the building of 80 miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, at the office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York—88 miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and 15 miles in the State of Tennessee—proposals to include gradation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties and track-laying; also, rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the Company. Proposals for sections of 20 miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York; at the office of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala. The Company reserve the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.

By order of the President.

J. F. FRESENIUS,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ALDERNEY heifers, three years old, good milkers. Also, fine heifer calves, all pure bred from imported stock. Apply to HARVEY MARSH, Adams Express Company's stables, New Church-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAR'S..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURVONY..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..Saturday, July 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Iowa.....Sat., June 3	Dacian.....Wed., May 31
Europa.....Sat., June 10	Britannia....Wed., June 7
India.....Sat., June 17	Abyssinia..Wed., June 14
Columbia.....Sat., June 24	Caledonia...Wed., June 21
Anglia.....Sat., July 1	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28
Australia.....Sat., July 8	Assyria.....Wed., July 5

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $25.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 10 A.M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.

Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $26 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, May 31 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Samaria, Thursday, June 8
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Algeria, Saturday, June 10
Russia, Wednesday, June 21 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 17
Cuba, Wednesday, June 28 | Siberia, Tuesday, June 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $90, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

NEMESIS.....Thursday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, June 10, 12 M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, June 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought hereat moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 3, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Can. T.W. FREEMAN, June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTTH..June 17, at 7 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 21, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS..June 28, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, WEBSTER, Wednesday, May 31, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, June 3, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Tuesday, June 6 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Palestine, Tuesday, July 4
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to
JAS. ALEXANDER, Agent, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15, steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, July 2, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD.....June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS (via Nassau) June 15

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to HAVANA, CITY OF MEXICO, Tuxpan.....Saturday, June 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakon.....Friday, July 7

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,

Pier No. 24 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier.

J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in visiting parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Wall-st.,

Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { L. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY BONDS,

Indorsed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, bearing interest at eight per cent., payable in the City of New-York 1st of January and July.

These bonds have about seventeen years to run, and are regarded as very good for investment. A small amount of these bonds are for sale by

HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.,

at ninety per cent. and accrued interest.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER. TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS. WIDE MARGINS.

JACOB K. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, at the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, May 6, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
May 30, 1871.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors, held at the office of the Company on Monday, May 29, 1871, the following were elected the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Josiah Lane, J. Auchincloes, John Bryan,
W. Whitewright, Oliver S. Carter, E. H. R. Lyman,
R. M. Blatchford, Wm. Barton, R. W. Bleecker,
Caleb Swan, C. H. Shepard, Jos. A. Sprague,
Thomas W. Gale, J. B. Johnston, H. C. Van Vorst,
W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks, E. A. Whittemore,
Acton Civill, Henry Parish, John B. Snook.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, R. W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE
DOUGLAS MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of June next. Polls will be opened from 12 M. until 2 P. M. of that day.

MATHIAS GOETZEL,
President.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1866, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

C. E. QUINLAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 48 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$100,000--Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due in 1897.

Interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this road extends from Henderson on the Ohio River, ninety-nine miles to the State line of Tennessee, forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST.

This Road was completed in March last, and is now opened and in successful operation; the net earnings already secure the interest upon the debt beyond any reasonable contingency.

The first and only Mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, (or $10,000 per mile,) secured by a deed of trust to Gen. A. E. Burnside, of New-York, and Ex-Gov. T. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The price for the present is 83 and accrued interest; at which rate they constitute a safe and very desirable investment.

Any further particulars can be had of
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL CREDITS and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHOICE

TOWN, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS, paying ten and twelve per cent. interest.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation, and New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Companies: Copies of the leases, as proposed to be made to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are now at the office of the Companies, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York, and also with Samuel Welsh, Chairman of the Committee, No. 218 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; Robert P. Stockton, Trenton, and A. L. Dennis, Newark, for examination by the stockholders, and an abstract will be sent to all desiring same, and full explanations will be made at the above-mentioned places.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14. J. W. FOSHAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Williamsburg Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 29 to June 5, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENPOINT GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Greenpoint Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 5, 1871, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 29 to June 5, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Wall-st., corner William.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS
and
FORWARDING AGENTS,
No. 33 Rue du 4 Septembre,
PARIS,

Issue Letters of Credit and receive Deposits. Letters for travelers received and forwarded. Correspondents in New-York:

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City, Brooklyn and New-Jersey improved property. Principals only address SAVINGS BANK, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable On DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Light. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS.....$8,818,867 65

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES R. GILMORE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, (formerly a member of the firm of J. R. Gilmore & Co.,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLEMENTINA T. RICHARDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Clementina T. Richardson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal, Messenger.

NO. 3,017.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL HOLLACHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Michael Hollacher, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

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NO. 2,997.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT C. LAMSON and WESLEY STONEY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert C. Lamson and Wesley Stoney, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York the 10th day of May, A. D. 1871. HORACE C. SAMMIS, Assignee.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Hudson, the 23d day of May, A. D., 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM WELCH, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.

ARTHUR M. HANKES, Assignee.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in a cause FREEMAN against MATHIESON, 1871, F. No. 22, wherein it was among other things ordered that an inquiry should be made, what is the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, Boston, Mass., in the United States of America, mentioned in the will of ALBERT LAMPER FREEMAN, formerly of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and afterward of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, merchant, but who, at the time of his death, was domiciled in England, and who are or is the trustees or trustee, treasurers or treasurer, or other the representatives or representative thereof, to which Union the said testator, in the events in his said will, mentioned, devised and bequeathed all his residuary real and personal estate in trust, to apply the annual income thereof toward the development and support of Christian Missions in China, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be such trustees or trustee, treasurers or treasurer, or other the representatives or representative of the American Baptist Missionary Union aforesaid, are by their solicitors, on or before Monday, the 17th day of July, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Monday, the 17th day of July, 1871, at 12 of the clock, at noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 2d day of May, 1871.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

JOHN WATSON, No. 30 Coleman-st., London, plaintiff's solicitor. my19-law3w F

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY horses, sixteen hands high, seven and eight years old, and perfectly sound and kind; were bought in Northern New-York and sold in consequence of owner going to Europe

THE METHODISTS AGAIN

Hearing on the Motion for a Peremptory Mandamus.

Dr. Lanahan's Counter Affidavits to Dr. Carlton's—He Reiterates His Original Charges, and Adds Others Relative to the Financial Accounts of the Book Concern.

The hearing on the motion for a peremptory mandamus on behalf of DR. LANAHAN against Dr. CARLTON, agent of the Methodist Book Concern in this City, came up yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, before Judge INGRAHAM, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. E. L. FANCHER and IRA W. SHAFFER appeared on behalf of DR. CARLTON, and Mr. J. EMERLING SMITH represented BROWN, HALL and VANDERPOEL on behalf of DR. LANAHAN. In the absence of Mr. VANDERPOEL, who had hitherto conducted the case in Court at the Court of Appeals, in Albany, Mr. SMITH moved for an adjournment, or else would consent to read the affidavits prepared on the part of Dr. LANAHAN, in opposition to those already presented by Dr. CARLTON, and adjourn the argument to a future day. Judge INGRAHAM inquired if copies of these affidavits had been served on the opposing counsel. To this Mr. SMITH replied that they had not, such service not having been directed by the Court, or, indeed, so far as he knew, expected by the opposing counsel, but that he had a copy already prepared, which he then handed to Mr. FANCHER. It being found that on the part of Dr. CARLTON, there would not be sufficient time to prepare counter-affidavits to such matters in those offered on behalf of Dr. LANAHAN as he might desire to controvert, Judge INGRAHAM directed that the further hearing be adjourned over to the June Term of the Court, which began on Monday next. It will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES, that Dr. LANAHAN claims in his affidavits, on which the motion for a mandamus was originally based, that Dr. CARLTON had refused him (Dr. LANAHAN) permission to examine the check-books, bank-books, vouchers, &c., of the Book Concern, such examination being necessary for the purpose of sustaining certain allegations of mismanagement of the Concern, and thereby present a good defense to a suit for slander brought against him by SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH, for having made such charges. Dr. LANAHAN based his claims to such examination, and an order of mandamus compelling it, on the ground that, as assistant agent of the Book Concern, and as co-trustee with Dr. CARLTON, it is his right to have free access to the books.

To this Dr. CARLTON replied by a long affidavit, published in the TIMES, and used on the previous argument, in which he set forth, among other statements, that as agent he had full control of the books of the Book Concern, and that Dr. LANAHAN as assistant agent, was his subordinate; that Dr. LANAHAN had made certain unfounded charges of fraud as existing in the management of the Concern, and being sued for libel in having made such charge, he now seeks an examination of the books in the hope of getting evidence to sustain his assertions; and, that though in his (Dr. CARLTON'S) opinion, he (Dr. LANAHAN) had no right to such examination, yet he was willing to afford it to him, but not willing to allow the books into his exclusive possession.

These statements of Dr. CARLTON are now met by counter-affidavits on behalf of Dr. LANAHAN, which were offered on the hearing yesterday, and copies of which were served on Dr. CARLTON'S counsel. First among these affidavits is that of Dr. LANAHAN himself. In it he refers to section 6 of the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which provides for the appointment of an agent and two assistant agents of the Book Concern, by whom its business shall be conducted in the Cities of New-York and San Francisco, and claims that, so far as he knows, such Book of Discipline does not make any distinction between the duties of the agent and assistant agent, nor in their responsibilities, except in so far as the designations may of themselves imply such distinction: that, in the ordinary business transactions of the Book Concern, he, as assistant agent, acknowledges and yields a deference to the judgment and wishes of his associate, and refer such matters to his decision when necessary; but, in all matters that touched the moral integrity of its management, he stands on the ground of equality with his associate as joint trustee; that such equality belongs to him as much by the discipline as by the act of incorporation, and there is no practice or understanding in the Church, or in the country, to the effect of any one having uttered injurious or untruthful charges against the Book Concern. It is, he admits, true that he has made charges derogatory to the management or some of the former employes of said Concern, and has charged that losses had occurred to the Book Concern by reason thereof, such charges being of such a serious effect and nature that the Book Committee convened to investigate the same, who, after examining such charges, unanimously reported "that the investigation of the affairs and business of the bindery has satisfied the Committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred thereby;" that in January, 1870, the Book Committee again assembled, and in February a majority of the members made the report which is annexed to the affidavit of Dr. CARLTON. A minority report signed by three of the Committee was also rendered dissenting from the said report of the said majority, giving as one reason therefor, among others, "Because nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve us on conviction of losses and management in the Book Concern, so insufficiently expressed in the Committee's report in November last." He (Dr. LANAHAN) admits that during the session of the Book Committee in 1870, he caused his statement of charges to the Committee to be printed, for their convenience, and after their adjournment he furnished a few printed copies, omitting certain names and one allegation, to ministers and others of the Church, and said statement, or "fly-sheet," was substantially true, but he denies that in so doing, or in any other act or manner, he has persisted in, shown or intended any hostility to the good name, fame or credit of the said Book Concern, but, on the contrary, has intended and been actuated by a desire to protect and preserve such good name, fame and credit, in all that he has done in the premises. He denies that Dr. CARLTON has, either as agent or otherwise, permitted any of the accountants employed by him (Dr. LANAHAN) at any time to have access to all the books and papers of the establishment without limitation or exception; or that during any time he (Dr. LANAHAN) or his accountants have had access to or inspection of all the books and papers; that on the contrary they were denied access by Dr. CARLTON to a portion of said books and papers, and to the books and papers already specified as those which he now seeks particularly to inspect. He admits it true that he was suspended by the Book Committee upon charges and specifications filed by H. F. PEASE and others in October, 1870, and that his trial came on in January, 1871; that he put in an answer and was ready and anxious for trial, but claims that he was relieved from suspension without investigation, without any promise made by him to prevent the investigation; and that such investigation was not suspended by reason of any promise made by him. He charges that the act of the Legislature incorporating the Book Concern was passed at the instance of the principal agent and the attorney of the Concern: that $500,000 of stock was issued in pursuance thereof, and he always supposed that subsequent to such act, the Book Concern was carried on under the authority of its provisions, and so charges the fact to be; that in January, 1871, when the Book Committee discontinued the investigation of the charges against him, they adopted a certain resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the business arrangement and method in the Book Concern, and giving such Committee authority to call to their aid such accountants as they might deem necessary, the selection of such accountants to be referred to Rev. Bishop SCOTT, E. L. FANCHER and G. G. REYNOLDS; that such Committee, having met twice and failed to appoint accountants, adjourned *sine die*, and then Dr. CARLTON selected three book-keepers. He (Dr. LANAHAN) then proposed to Dr. CARLTON that he take either two of those he had selected, and he (LANAHAN) would select a third, and thus make the examination mutual. This Dr. CARLTON refused, saying he would have been glad to do so had the application been made sooner, but that he had already employed the three. He (Dr. LANAHAN) then proposed to add a fourth, but this Dr. CARLTON also refused.

Dr. LANAHAN'S affidavit then proceeds as follows:

Dr. CARLTON, in his affidavit herein, admits that I have lately made efforts to have some accountant of my own choice act with those he has selected, and he charges that in so doing I have evinced a design "inimical and unfriendly to the Book Concern;" I am unable to understand how or in what manner such "inimical and unfriendly design" is manifested by said desire or acts on my part. I repudiate and deny all such insinuations. I suppose it is my right, and I consider it my duty to look at and examine said books; I desire to examine them in my own way, and the opposition manifested to my so doing, and the means taken to prevent it, have not weakened that desire. I have not desired to have private control of the bank books, nor do I ask or intend to remove any of the books or papers from the custody of said Book Concern. The books and papers I now make application specially to examine have long since been written up, and are not now in active use. No interference with the business of the Book Concern can arise from my inspection of said books. Dr. CARLTON professes to be satisfied that there is no property whatever in the hands of any agents or former agents belonging to said Book Concern which is not in the full possession and control of said Book Concern. I am not satisfied that such is the fact. During the session of the Book Committee in November, 1869, a statement was rendered by the National Shoe and Leather Bank, or by A. V. STOUT, Esq., its President, purporting to give the average monthly balances to the credit of said Book Concern in said Bank, during several years, including the years 1867 and 1868, and by said statement such average monthly balances for the said years were as follows:

For 1867, average monthly balance..... $98,400
For 1868, average monthly balance..... 51,100

During the same year the average monthly cash balances, as appears from the cash book of the Book Concern, were, as I am informed and believe, as follows:

For 1867. Average monthly balance..... $72,916 03
For 1868. Average monthly balance..... 87,397 94

I am not aware that the Book Concern kept any account at any other bank during said years. And in this connection, I would state that after my appointment as Assistant Agent, I discovered among other matters, that in the purchases of materials for the Book Concern, a bonus, profit, or percentage thereon, which, in my opinion, belonged to and should enure to the benefit of the Book Concern, went into private pockets—SAMUEL J. GOODENOUGH, then the Superintendent of the printing department, and whose duty it was to make purchases for that department, afterward sued me for slander, alleging, among other things, that I had said he had defrauded the Book Concern, and that suit is still pending. In addition, therefore, to tracing and ascertaining what amounts have been withheld from the Book Concern, in the manner aforesaid, and who was responsible to the Book Concern therefor, I desire to show what connection the said GOODENOUGH had with such transactions, or any of them, and I regard an inspection of said books and vouchers as necessary to enable me properly to prepare and prove my defense in said suit.

(Signed,) JNO. LANAHAN.
Sworn, &c.

In support of his allegations showing a discrepancy between the average monthly balance to the credit of the Book Concern in the Shoe and Leather Bank, during the years 1867-8, and the average monthly balances during the same period on the books of the Concern, Dr. LANAHAN presents the affidavit of EDWARD H. GONGE, who swears that he is an accountant, and was employed by Dr. LANAHAN in examining the books of the Methodist Book Concern in December, 1870, and January, 1871; that the amount the books so examined was the cash-book, from which it appeared that the average cash balances for the years 1867 and 1868 were as follows:

For 1867, average monthly balances..... $72,916 03
For 1868, average monthly balances..... 87,397 94

WILLIAM A. KISSAM and RICHARD J. VANDERBERG make the following affidavits as to the rate of interest and average bank balances for the same years:

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—WILLIAM A. KISSAM, appearing pursuant to subpœna before me, JOSEPH L. BOSWORTH, Jr., a referee, duly appointed by the Supreme Court, for the purpose of taking and reporting the testimony of the said WILLIAM KISSAM in the matter of the People *ex rel.* JOHN LANAHAN *vs.* THOMAS CARLTON, an agent and corporator of the Methodist Book Concern, and said Book Concern, pending in said Supreme Court, being first by me duly sworn, saith: I was cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank from its organization in 1853 to 31st of January, 1866; I knew THOMAS CARLTON; during the most or all of this time THOMAS CARLTON was, as I understand, one of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern in the City of New-York; a Mr. PHILLIPS was his associate during a portion of this time, and Dr. PORTER during the remainder; in or about 1853 or 1854 an account was opened with the Shoe and Leather Bank, in the name of CARLTON and PHILLIPS; afterward this account stood in the name of CARLTON and PORTER; I always understood that they were the representatives of the Methodist Book Concern, and that these accounts were, in fact, the accounts of said Book Concern; there was also an account kept in the name of THOMAS CARLTON, Treasurer, but I do not recollect when that account was opened; the said account was still open when I left the bank; I do not know that THOMAS CARLTON was interested in any other account, unless he had a private account there, of which I cannot speak positively; the bank allowed THOMAS CARLTON, Treasurer, interest on his average balances; those balances were at times of considerable amounts; the rate of interest allowed was four per cent., and sometimes five; this interest was paid by giving a cashier's check to the order of Mr. CARLTON, Treasurer; these checks would be entered first to the credit of the cashier's account, and when paid would be debited to the same account. They would not be entered by the Bank on the account of Thomas Carlton, Treasurer, or the books would not show that any interest had ever been paid. The Cashier's account would show that those interest checks were given and paid, but would not show what they were given for; but the exchange and interest account, I think, will show a debt of a corresponding amount. Mr. STOUT, the President of the Bank, authorized the payment of the interest in the first instance, and it continued to be paid by me under that authority. The Shoe and Leather Bank, during the period of my connection with it, were in the habit of paying interest at the rate of four per cent. upon accounts where large balances were kept.

W. A. KISSAM.
Sworn to before me this 30th day of May, 1871.
JOSEPH J. BOSWORTH, JR., Referee.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—RICHARD J. VANDERBERG, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am accountant by profession, and reside in the City of New-York. In the early part of the Autumn of 1867 I was employed by Mr. LANGDON, one of the bookkeepers in the National Shoe and Leather Bank, to assist him in writing up his accounts. I went there and assisted Mr. LANGDON in balancing the ledger, and became familiar with the different accounts in it. I found an account there headed, "T. CARLTON, Treasurer." It was a large account, with large balances apparently from time to time to its credit. From time to time there were certain sums transferred from that account to a special account in the back of the ledger, called "T. CARLTON, special account." From this special account, loans to a large amount appeared to have been made from time to time. I was informed that interest was allowed on that special account. I was employed at said bank in the afternoons for about one month. During that time one of these loans was refunded and interest paid, which interest was credited, as I understood at the time, to "T. CARLTON, private account." I then remarked that for a man in Mr. CARLTON'S position, it did not look honest for him to take that interest. I think the amount of interest which was paid on that account at that time was somewhere between $700 and $800. I knew at the time that Mr. CARLTON was one of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern, and I had known it for many years. I do not know whether this account, "T. CARLTON, Treasurer," was of moneys belonging to the Book Concern, or whether it was of other trust moneys.

RICHARD J. VANDERBERG.
Sworn to before me, this 31st day of May, 1871.
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, Jr.,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

These affidavits are supplemented by one by EDWARD H. GONGE, which concludes those offered on the part of Dr. LANAHAN. In this affidavit Mr. GONGE swears that in January last he was engaged by Dr. LANAHAN as accountant, to make an examination of the books of the Methodist Book Concern, but that he was permitted to have access to only a part of the books; that he was refused access to the check-books, return checks and cashier's cash book. Dr. CARLTON saying, in reply to a request for them, that he thought Dr. LANAHAN had all the time necessary to make this examination.

The Charges Against a School Trustee of Receiving Bribes.

The investigation, before a committee of the Department of Public Instruction, in the case of TERENCE RILEY, a School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward, charged with receiving bribes, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. BOOKSTAVER, counsel for the Department, desired to recall the witness, GOLDING; but this was objected to on the part of RILEY, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. ROBERT MACKENZIE, a bricklayer, testified that he had two daughters who are teachers; had a conversation with GOLDING one Sabbath day two years ago; GOLDING'S daughter was with him; it was understood that GOLDING was to see RILEY and use his influence with him to get witness' daughter appointed a teacher; GOLDING subsequently said he had seen RILEY, who was a good Christian man and would do what he could; GOLDING further said witness ought to make RILEY a present; witness subsequently accompanied GOLDING to meet Mr. LYNN and gave him, LYNN, $100; witness went out with GOLDING with the impression that he was going to see RILEY; did not see RILEY; gave the money to LYNN, supposing that it would be given as a present to RILEY.

Cross-examined—Never saw LYNN before; don't know where he lives; have met him since in the street; when witness gave LYNN the money nothing was said as to what it was for; the meeting took place in NICHOLSON'S shoe-store in Eighth-avenue; the money was paid there; it was in greenbacks; when GOLDING and witness left the house that night the intention was to present the $100 to RILEY; could not say why he did not present the money to RILEY personally; had promised GOLDING to make RILEY a present; the money was paid two or three weeks after witness' daughter received her appointment as teacher.

The Committee then adjourned to today.

American Bible Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, yesterday afternoon, June 1, NORMAN WHITE, Vice-President, in the chair. Among the numerous grants of Bibles and Testaments made at this meeting, were $2,000 worth for distribution in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn.; 250 copies for the Osage and other Indians, and $500 worth for the French in Switzerland, and 350 copies for Utah Territory. GEORGE W. LANE and HENRY A. OAKLEY were elected managers, to fill two vacancies in the Board, and the following were elected Vice-Presidents of the Society: Marshall S. Bidwell, New-York; Richard P. Buck, New-York; Ex-Gov. J. L. Chamberlain, Maine; Gen. O. O. Howard, District Columbia; Hon. Wm. Strong, LL. D., Pennsylvania; Hon. George G. Wright, Iowa; Ex-Gov. Paul R. Dillingham, Vermont; Courtland Parker, New-Jersey; C. C. Trowbridge, Michigan.

The recent death at Nice, France, of Mr. A. P. CUMMINGS, one of the oldest Managers, was announced, and suitable resolutions adopted. Six new auxiliary societies were recognized. One hundred and three thousand one hundred and thirty-eight Bibles and Testaments were issued from the Depository during the month of May.

Falsely Accused—A Remarkable Story.

LEONORA ALLEN, a young shop-girl, was charged in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, with the embezzlement of $8 16 which she collected from a customer of ANNETTE NACHER, her employer. The story of the accused was, that during the illness of her employer she had worked during several days from 6 o'clock in the morning to 12 at night; that during that time she had turned in receipts amounting to $27, and that her employer was now in her debt $7. The accused then drew from her pocket a photograph of the complainant, which she stated she found in her (the accused) husband's pocket; that since she has been in prison her husband had visited her, had urged her to consent to a divorce, at the same time presenting her a paper to sign, admitting herself guilty of adultery, all of which she indignantly declined. She charged this prosecution as being a conspiracy between her husband and the complainant to get her out of the way, so that they (complainant and the husband of accused) might become husband and wife.

The Assistant District-Attorney did not press for a conviction, but rather suggested to the jury that a grave doubt had been raised, of which the prisoner was entitled to the benefit.

Under the instructions of Judge CARDOZO, the jury promptly acquitted the accused, who was quite overcome by emotion at the result.

OUR INDIAN VISITORS.

Reception to the Chiefs—Addresses by Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Crosby, Little Raven, Buffalo Goad and Others.

The large Hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded, last evening, by a large audience to participate in a reception given to the Indian Chiefs by the United States Indian Commission. Several members of the Commission and many prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. A few minutes after 8 o'clock the chiefs were introduced in the following order: Little Raven, Powder Face and Bird Chief, of the Arapahoes, Little Robe and Stone Calf of the Cheyennes, and Buffalo Goad, of the Wachitas. Little Raven, Buffalo Goad and Little Robe were dressed in a simNar manner to white men, while Powder Face, Bird Chief and Stone Calf were dressed in the Indian costume, and were taken by the uninitiated to be women, from their dress and general appearance. Rev. Dr. CROSBY opened the meeting by prayer, after which Mr. PETER COOPER, who presided, spoke as follows:

"We have with us to-night the representatives of the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes and the Wachitas, whose record fills a deeply-interesting part of the history of our country, more to the honor of the Indian than the white man, I am sorry to say. These Indian Chiefs have just visited Washington, by the invitation of the Government, and are now returning to their homes, and, instead of being on the war path, their presence here is a practical illustration of the peace policy of President GRANT, which, however detrimental to the schemes of those who profit by Indian wars, can but meet the approbation of the nation which has been saved from taxation to the extent of $100,000,000, and has enabled the Western settlers to cultivate their farms in peace. It is the desire of this Association to unite with all good citizens to strengthen the hands of the President and his advisers in their endeavors to procure to the Indians, and also to all men, that justice which is alone the key of peace. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Dr. CROSBY said he would address a few observations to the Indian Chiefs, which Mr SMITH would interpret to them.

Dr. CROSBY, turning toward the Chiefs, said: We are members of a society that pleads the cause of the Indians against injustice. We greet you as brothers, and give you a cordial welcome to this City. [Applause.]

LITTLE RAVEN was next introduced, and received a hearty welcome. He is above the middle age, of stout build, medium height, and has black hair, flowing over his neck. His countenance looked grave and stern. He addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion of each sentence Mr. SMITH, the interpreter, translated his remarks. He said he had come a long distance to see his friends; while at home a letter reached him from Washington inviting him to see his friends in the East. He was hoping, for a very long time, to see them, and now he hoped that the wrongs of his people will be righted. He told his young men to remain quiet until his return, and that he hoped he would have a good story to tell them. They were expecting him back now, and they expected he'd look like a white man when he returns. He was glad to see so many of his friends, and he believed God must have had something to do with it. His country was large enough for all, and he hoped before he dies that Washington will do us justice. [Cheers.] They once had an agent whom they loved very much, but since that time they had no one who seemed to care for them as he did. White men get a great deal of money in his country, and he thought they ought to have given a little of it to the people who owned the country. Before the white man came they were able to take care of themselves, but now the white men have driven them into another country, where they have very poor.

LITTLE RAVEN next complained that the rations served out to the Indians for seven days were not sufficient for two days. He wanted, he said, his people to live as the white people do, and to travel the same road with them. [Cheers.] He was invited to go North to see some friends, and he kept back a little of his talk for them. [Laughter.]

BUFFALO GOAD was next introduced. He is of a slighter build than LITTLE RAVEN, and had rather a clerical appearance from the cut of his clothes. His remarks were nearly to the same effect as those made by LITTLE RAVEN. When at Washington he was told that the wrongs of his people would be righted, but he had heard that so often he thought it was a lie. [Laughter.] They looked like good people and he did not think they would fool him. He wished to carry a good talk home to his people. He did not see why the white men should kill the Indians, they were doing nothing to them, they were there and they could not help being there. He hoped the persecution of his people would be stopped. [Applause.]

LITTLE ROBE, successor to BLACK KETTLE, was diffident about speaking, but he indorsed what LITTLE RAVEN had said.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, previous to making an address, shook hands with all the chiefs, as he said it was the practice in their country to do so. Two years ago, he said, he visited these Indians in their own country. Their story was the story of two hundred years. From the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers to the present time the same sad story was told by the Indians. No one has seen a smile on the face of BUFFALO GOAD, because he felt that the white man had wronged the Indians. It was not too late to do something for the remnant that was left of that great people who roamed over their forests. They should stand up for the rights of the Indians, who can be civilized and made a part and parcel of the great American people. He asked them to support Gen. GRANT in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. [Cheers.]

Mr. TATEM made some remarks on the various treaties made with the Indians, which were broken by the Government. They should not, he said, vote for a member of Congress who was an enemy to the Indian. [Cheers.]

Prof. MARTIN alluded to the recent massacre of Indians at Fort Grant, in the territory of Arizona, and called for prompt punishment of the guilty parties. A resolution to that effect was passed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Aid for the Miners.

A mass-meeting of working men and others sympathizing with the miners of Pennsylvania in their present troubles was held at Tammany Hall, last evening. CLINTON ROOSEVELT, Esq., presided. Resolutions were adopted containing, among other things, recommendations that efficient measures be taken for the aid of the sufferers by the strike.

Dr. DEEMS made a brief address, in which he said that he did not identify himself with any of the statements in the resolutions, nor with either side of the labor question, but simply came to advocate the relief of the suffering which was shown to exist in the mining regions.

Mr. JAMES O'HALLORAN, Treasurer of the Miners' Council of Pennsylvania, made a statement as to the condition of affairs in the mining districts, showing the extortion and injustice inflicted by the companies on the miners.

Messrs. TROUP and NELSON W. YOUNG made extended remarks upon the labor question in general and the wrongs of working men. A collection for the benefit of the miners was taken up, amounting to $6 40. It was announced that the First Co-operative Shoe Manufacturing Company had given $50, that the Bricklayers' Union No. 4 had given $50, and that Painters' Lodge No. 5 had contributed $27 80 to the cause.

Income Tax Assessments in the Eighth District.

AUGUSTUS FORD, United States Assessor for the Eighteenth District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of this City, forwarded his assessment of Income taxes for the year 1870, amounting to $734,000 46, to Collector COSTER, yesterday. This result exceeds considerably Supervisor DUTCHER'S estimate for the district. Beside the reduction of fifty per cent. in the rate of the present tax, it differs from last year's in not including billiard-tables, watches, carriages, plate or interest paid out. It also omits income from certain incorporations for the last five months of 1870—deductions allowed the tax-payers under instructions, since overruled, but not in time to include these amounts in the annual list. The whole assessments in his district from the establishment of the Excise tax in 1862, and including the present list, amount to $37,386,925 93.

The City of Ragusa Heard From.

The little ship *City of Ragusa*, which left this port ten days ago, was seen May 27 in lat. 41 10, lon. 67 21, by the ship *Ontario*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The little vessel was gliding along in gallant style.

Death of Col. John McLeod Murphy.

Hon. JOHN MCLEOD MURPHY died suddenly at his late residence in this City on Wednesday night, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was born of American parents, at Stony Brook, Long Island, graduated at the Annapolis Naval Academy with credit, was afterward first officer of one of the Collins steamers, was chief of one of the surveying parties of engineers of the Tehuantepec route, served a term as State Senator, was Chief Engineer in the Brooklyn Navy-yard under BUCHANAN, raised and served two years with a New-York regiment in the field during the late war, and was in the navy under FARRAGUT during the latter years of the conflict, doing gallant service. He was struck with paralysis last Wednesday. He was a brave, benevolent and gifted man. He leaves a wife and four children.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

A Game that Was Not Altogether Successful.

JOHN THOMAS and GEORGE ENGLISH were brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, to plead to indictments for obtaining from JAMES STEVENS £50 by trick and device. ENGLISH put in an affidavit setting forth that two witnesses in Ohio could prove an *alibi* in his favor, and asked for a postponement of his trial until their testimony could be obtained. A postponement was granted, and the case ordered to the General Sessions. THOMAS put in a plea of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the full term, five years, in State Prison. It will be remembered, as already published in the TIMES, that about a week ago, THOMAS met the complainant on Pier No. 45 North River, and asked him if he was going to Europe. STEVENS replied in the affirmative, and THOMAS then said, "I'm also going," and invited STEVENS to accompany him and take a glass of ale. Having taken their ale, they returned to the dock, and were there met by ENGLISH, whom THOMAS asked if the horses were on board. ENGLISH answered yes, and then told THOMAS that he had left his (THOMAS') valise on the dock. THOMAS expressed annoyance at having his valise left there, as he said there were some valuables in it, and, in company with STEVENS, immediately started to secure it. ENGLISH then presented a bill to THOMAS and demanded immediate payment, to which THOMAS replied by pulling out a bogus check for $1,800, purporting to have been drawn by MORTON, MUIR & CO., of Liverpool, on the First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., and, announcing that as the smallest he had, asked STEVENS if he could not accommodate him with the amount demanded by ENGLISH. STEVENS handed over fifty English sovereigns, with which ENGLISH departed; but almost immediately after, STEVENS, suspecting that he had been cheated, procured the arrest of both his new-made friends.

Commissioners of Docks.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday afternoon. Repairs were ordered to Piers Nos. 3, 7, 23, 24 and 26, North River, and JACOB VOORHIES was given permission to erect a bulkhead between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, East River. The Board denied the application of JOHN PETRIE to rebuild Pier No. 52 East River, at the expense of the Commission. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and other coal companies, asked that accommodations be provided for the unloading of coal, and the application was referred to the Executive Committee. Pier No. 51, East River, was reported broken down, and the pier at the foot of Laight-street was reported encumbered with a large quantity of dirt. The Superintendent of Repairs reported that the following piers were being rebuilt: Nos. 22, 18 and 54, East River, and Pier No. 26, and those at the foot of Vesey and Ninety-sixth streets, North River. New piers were being erected at the foot of Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third streets, North River. A report was made by the division superintendents that on Monday last there were lying at the various wharves vessels having an aggregate capacity of 280,000 tons, of which 43,906 were foreign.

A Reconstructed Hamilton Fish.

A number of gentlemen assembled yesterday afternoon on the *Hamilton Fish*, a magnificent vessel belonging to the Black Ball line. This vessel was almost destroyed by fire twelve months ago; since then she has been entirely reconstructed, and is now renamed. A number of the leading merchants of the City were present to partake of the luncheon provided by Messrs. MARSHALL & CO. After the lunch Mr. C. H. MARSHALL gave a history of the line, after which he read a letter from Secretary FISH expressing his appreciation of the honor the "line" had conferred upon him in naming the vessel after him, and regretting that his official duties prevented him from accepting the invitation to be present. The ship was be-decked with flags of colors and signals presented by Mr. FISH. Among those present were Capts. CUNNINGHAM and LEWIS, Mr. S. C. ALLEN, of the Cunard line, and Messrs. W. A. BUTLER, G. W. BLUNT, F. STOUT, R. STURGISS, and E. S. APPLETON.

Immigrants Arriving in Large Numbers.

The arrivals of immigrants were larger last month than during any previous month this year. Nearly every week from 5,000 to 6,000 immigrants are landed at Castle Garden. The majority of these are Irish, and the Germans are next in point of numbers. Last month the arrivals were 43,471, making 77,191 thus far this year. In May, last year, 46,828 arrived, making the total up to the end of that month 85,876.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The new building law, of which an official abstract was published two weeks since, went into full effect yesterday. Henceforth all plans submitted, both for new structures and alterations in old ones, must be accompanied by draughts of the improvements contemplated. In this respect the amended law differs from the one recently in force.

ADAM WINTER was sent to the penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Judge DOWLING, at the Court of Special Sessions, for obtaining $15 from THOMAS J. KELLY by the confidence game. WINTER bought a worthless watch from a confederate, and borrowed the money to pay for it with from KELLY, leaving the watch with him as security. As soon as the cheat was discovered, WINTER was arrested.

The case of HEATH and RAPHAEL *vs.* JAMES FISK, Jr., and JAY GOULD was further adjourned, yesterday, without a hearing. This is the third postponement which has taken place within two weeks, without a continuation of the evidence, and the circumstance is supposed to confirm the rumor that a compromise is premeditated, in view of a probable change of management in the Erie Railroad.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, HENRY A. BARLING and CHAS. N. MORGAN were elected members. It was resolved to omit the regular meetings of the Chamber during August and September. The report of the Committee appointed to attend the recent Insurance Convention was received and ordered to be printed.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Port Society, yesterday, the following summary of work for the past three weeks was presented: Visits to vessels, 2,567; visits to boarding-houses, 1,364; attendance of seamen upon church service, 1,297; visits to reading-rooms, 1,215; letters written, 31.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a carriage took fright near Twenty-eighth-street, in Eighth-avenue, and dashed along at a great speed. A truck was crossing the track, and the pole of the carriage struck the horse, crushing right through the heart, and causing instant death.

KATE MILLER, aged twenty-two years, living at No. 115 Delancey-street, was severely burned at her residence, yesterday morning, by the explosion of a liquid-gas lamp, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The room was set on fire by the explosion, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The Methodist Camp Meetings commence at Salt Lake June 8. They will open under a canvas tabernacle sufficiently large to accommodate 10,000 people. The different railroad lines have arranged to issue excursion tickets from New-York to Salt Lake City and return for $150.

At the corner of Battery-place and Greenwich-street, at 7:40 o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man suddenly dropped dead. He was about fifty years of age, with full whiskers and hair, both gray, and was respectably dressed. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Bishop POTTER will this evening administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates in the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth-street, near Broadway. The beautiful choral evening prayer will be used, as is customary in that church.

Judge CARDOZO yesterday discharged the petit jurors, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the term. The jurors are notified to attend at the office of the Clerk of General Sessions, in the brown-stone building, on Saturday next at 10 A. M., and receive their certificates.

A regular meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at Room No. 24 in the Cooper Building. The business was of a strictly executive nature, being confined to a debate on the course the managers had pursued during the past month.

Yesterday the Bonard will case was again brought up before the Surrogate, but owing to the absence of one of the counsel for Mr. BERGH'S Society, Mr. E. T. GERRY, the matter was again adjourned to the 15th inst.

KATRINA MERTZ, who lived at No. 174 Suffolk-street, during a fit of temporary insanity yesterday morning, cut her throat with a shoemaker's knife, causing a probably fatal wound. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE BEAMAN, quartermaster of the steam-ship *Saratoga*, plying between Richmond and this port, charged with smuggling tobacco, was committed, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A. T. STEWART having resigned as one of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment for the widening of Broadway, Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE was yesterday appointed in his stead.

The boys of Grammar-school No. 35 held their Annual Reception yesterday at the Cooper Institute. The Gerard medals were presented to HANFORD CRAWFORD and ROBERT MCCUTCHEON by JAMES W. GERARD.

The motion to confirm the report of the referee, appointing RICHARD AMERMAN receiver of the estate of JOHN ALLEN, was before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, who reserved his decision.

Early yesterday morning the remains of an infant, in an advanced state of decomposition, were found at the basement door of No. 105 West Thirty-second-street, and were sent to the Morgue.

There is to be a reunion of the members of the New-York Cricket Club today on their old grounds at Hoboken, the occasion being their opening game of the season.

A race between a Third and Fourth-avenue car resulted in favor of the former—twelve minutes from Cooper Institute to the City Hall; time of the second beat not taken.

Most of the Broadway furniture dealers have looking-glasses in front of their stores, so that the promenaders may view themselves as they pass by.

Three little white kittens in the window of a tobacco store on Liberty-street, blocked the side-walks of that thoroughfare all day yesterday.

The "Hen Coop" is the name applied to the building of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Third-avenue.

If the Police wish to know the locality of two notorious repositories of obscene literature, they can get the information at this office.

The little sign "Furnished Rooms to Let" appears on many houses in the up-town streets. The Summer exodus has begun.

Senator SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Surgeon-General J. K. BARNES, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

A number of the banks in this City pay the salary of their employes in gold and furnish free dinners in addition.

Fire escapes are seldom used for the purpose they are intended for, but make excellent substitutes for balconies.

The authorities are dissatisfied with the Bellevue Hospital building, and threaten to "put a Mansard roof on it."

Sponge soaked in glycerine and cut in small pieces, is used extensively for the insides of mattresses and base-balls.

Hon. PRESERVED FISH lies in the private cemetery in Second-street. The famous butcher, CASPER KEISER, reposes near him.

Checker-board sidewalks are now the fashion. They are made of concrete in alternate white and black squares.

You cannot keep your meat and eat it, in this weather, unless you put it on the ice over night.

The Cotton Exchange will be closed Saturdays at 2 P. M. during the Summer.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey, is again at the Astor House.

Shoddy is made in Liberty-street in the vicinity of the Post-office.

Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Music at the Battery today at 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Action to recover $1,454 was recently brought by the United States against S. H. ROBERTS, late Postmaster of Brooklyn, for a deficiency found in his accounts when his term of office expired. Yesterday the case came up in the United States Circuit Court, and the defendant having failed to appear, the case went by default.

MICHAEL FARRELL, one of the most notorious Fifth Ward illicit whisky distillers, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by United States Marshal HARLOW, on Flushing-avenue. Before being taken into custody, however, he made a desperate fight, and was only secured after being knocked on the head with a pistol.

There were 189 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week—40 men, 36 women, 52 boys and 61 girls. Of these, 17 died of small-pox, 21 of consumption, 24 of disease of the brain, 19 of pneumonia, and only 1 of typhoid fever. Of the deceased 45 were under one year of age.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings reports that there were during the past month twenty-seven infractions of the building laws discovered; most of the buildings complained of were subsequently changed to suit the requirements of the law.

A strawberry, floral and musical festival of the Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsburg, held in Association Hall, corner of Broadway and South Fourth-street, began on Wednesday evening, and ended last night. It was a brilliant affair.

There are at present in the county institutions at Flatbush, 2,166 inmates, a decrease of 36 within the past week. There are now 94 small-pox patients in the hospital, an increase of 29 during the last seven days.

HUGH CRIBBER and MATHEW SMITH, who were arrested, Tuesday night, for a murderous assault upon JOHN BURKE, at Greenpoint, were taken before Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, and committed, to wait the action of the Grand Jury.

MICHAEL KAVIN, a liquor-dealer at No. 132 Broadway, E. D., was arrested yesterday by the United States authorities for not having paid the special tax. He was held in $250 bail to answer.

Mrs. TRACEY, wife of